UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEFENSE HEALTH BOARD TASK FORCE ON MENTAL HEALTH

Arlington, Virginia
Tuesday, December 19, 2006

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2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt $(8:00 \text{ a.m.})$
3	LTG KILEY: Good morning, and welcome to
4	this session of the DOD Task Force on Mental
5	Health. For those of you who were not here
6	yesterday, this is a congressionally mandated task
7	force asked to look into the current military
8	mental-health system. The overall intent of our
9	meeting here today is to gain insight into that
10	system and ultimately provide Congress with
11	recommendations for areas of improvement, but also
12	to acknowledge areas that are flourishing and
13	doing well. We have asked specific speakers to
14	present to the task force because we are
15	particularly interested in their programs and
16	experi ence.
17	I would like first to go around the room
18	and introduce ourselves for those who were not
19	here yesterday.
20	COL CAMPISE: Good morning. I am Rick
21	Campise. I am a pediatric psychologist. I work
22	for the Air Force Surgeon General as the Chief of

1	Deployment Behavioral Health.
2	MS. FRYAR: Good morning. I am Deborah
3	Fryar and I am the family member representative on
4	the task force.
5	COL DAVIES: I am Colonel Jeff Davies,

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt and I am the alternate government official for
7	this meeting.
8	LTG KILEY: I am Dr. Kevin Kiley, the
9	Army Surgeon General, Commander, MEDCOM
10	DR. MCCORMICK: I am Dr. Dick McCormick.
11	I am a clinical psychologist and one of the
12	civilian members.
13	CAPT MACEACHERN: I am Captain Margaret
14	MacEachern (?), a Navy child and adolescent
15	psychi atri st.
16	MS. POWER: Kathryn Power, Director of
17	the Center for Mental Health Services at the
18	Department of Health and Human Services.
19	LTC DOUGLAS: I am Lieutenant Colonel
20	John Douglas, Headquarters, Marine Corps Manpower
21	and Reserve Affairs.
22	DR. MACDERMID: I am Shelley MacDermid.
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1	I am an associate dean in the College of Consumer
2	and Family Sciences at Purdue University.
3	DR. ZEISS: I am Dr. Antoinette Zeiss.
4	I am the Deputy Chief Consultant for the Office of
5	Mental Health Services in VA, and I am VA

COL ORMAN: My name is Dr. Dave Orman.

I am an academic psychiatrist and I have traveled

full-time in support of the task force.

representative to the task force.

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt LCDR WERBEL: I am Dr. Aaron Werbel. I
11	am a clinical psychologist and the Behavioral
12	Health Affairs Officer at Headquarters, Marine
13	Corps.
14	CAPT KLAM: I am Dr. Warren Klam. I am
15	the Navy Psychiatry Special Leader.
16	COL PEREIRA: I am Dr. Angela Pereira,
17	social work representative to the task force.
18	DR. MCCURDY: I am Layton McCurdy, and I
19	am an adult psychiatrist and retired from the
20	Medical University of South Carolina in
21	Charleston.
22	DR. BLAZER: Good morning. I am Dan
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1	Blazer, and I am a psychiatrist and epidemiologist
2	at Duke University.
3	LTG KILEY: Ms. Ellen Embrey who is the
4	designed federal official for the task force's
5	Parent Federal Advisory Board of the Defense
6	Health Board has an unavoidable conflict and will
7	not be able to attend this meeting. In her
8	absence she has appointed Colonel Jeffery Davies,
9	the Army Surgeon General's Executive Officer as
10	the alternate designated official. Colonel
11	Davies, would you like to call this open session
12	of the task force to order?
13	COL DAVIES: Yes, sir. As the acting

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt designated federal official for the Defense Health
15	Board, a federal advisory committee to the
16	Secretary of Defense which serves as a continuing
17	scientific body to the Assistant Secretary of
18	Defense for Health Affairs and the Surgeons
19	General of the military departments, I hereby call
20	this meeting to order.
21	LTG KILEY: Thank you much, Colonel
22	Davies. Dr. Burke, do you have any administrative

1	comments?
2	DR. BURKE: Yes, sir. Thank you,
3	General Kiley. Good morning to all, and welcome.
4	Would all attendees remember to sign the general
5	attendance roster on the table outside if you have
6	not already done so? Remember that we will be
7	transcribing the open session, so please use the
8	microphones when speaking and clearly state your
9	name. The transcripts will be published on the
10	task force's Website within 90 days of this
11	meeting. We would also like to ask you to be
12	mindful of your fellow persons here and allow
13	those who are speaking courtesy and respect.
14	The restrooms are located outside the
15	main door to the right, and if there are
16	administrative requirements, please see Ms.
17	Bennett who is at the table at the entrance, or

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt Ms. Ferrell who is working audiovisual. Thank
19	you, General Kiley.
20	LTG KILEY: Thank you, Dr. Burke. I
21	would like to turn this over now to my co-chair,
22	Dr. MacDermid

7

DR. MACDERMID: Thank you very much, 1 2 General Kiley, and welcome to our speakers and 3 everyone else who is here this morning. 4 appreciate your time and effort very much. 5 Our first speaker this morning is Mr. Jody Donahoo who is here to present on TRICARE 6 7 Reserve Select. 8 MR. DONAHOO: Good morning. I am 9 delighted to be with you here this morning. 10 overwhelmed as I go around the panel and hear you 11 introduce yourselves, a very distinguished panel, and I would like to clarify that my Ph.D. is not 12 clinical, it is policy and background, and 13 although I have a clinical background in mental 14 15 health, I am not a psychologist or whatever. 16 In recent years, Congress has 17 dramatically expanded the continuum of health 18 coverage that is available to reserve members and their families. Today's presentation will place 19 20 TRICARE Reserve Select in that continuum. 21 will zero in on TRICARE Reserve Select itself. I

1	so I can allow plenty of time for your questions.
2	Of note, when I refer to the reserve
3	components throughout today's presentation, I mean
4	all seven of the reserve components. The seven
5	reserve components are the Army National Guard,
6	the Army Reserve, the Navy Reserve, the Marine
7	Corps Reserve, Air National Guard, Air Force
8	Reserve, and the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve.
9	However, my colleagues at the National Guard
10	Bureau remind me frequently that the Guard is
11	administered through 54 states and territories
12	which certainly adds a level of complexity to
13	them.
14	I am going to be spending a little bit
15	of time on this slide. I am going to go through
16	the continuum of care and try to place TRICARE
17	Reserve Select in that context. This table
18	summarizes health care coverage for reserve
19	component members in relationship to the active-
20	duty status and whether or not the active duty is
21	in support of a contingency operation. If you
22	recognize, the middle column is activated for

9

1	greater than 30 days. I will talk about the
2	before, during, and after an activation time
3	peri od.
4	Reserve component members are in an
5	inactive duty status when performing drills or
6	serving funeral honors. When in an inactive duty
7	status or when activated for 30 days or less,
8	members are covered for any injury, illness, or
9	disease incurred or aggravated while in that duty
10	status. This is often referred to line-of-duty
11	care. Care is limited to the line-of-duty
12	condition itself during that time period.
13	Then moving across to the preactivation
14	column, and also notice in the rows, the first row
15	is if the active duty is in support of a
16	contingency operation, the bottom row is if the
17	active duty is not in support of a contingency
18	operation. That makes a real difference about
19	their benefits.
20	Going across the first row, second
21	column, is a member is issued delayed effective
22	date active-duty orders to report to active duty

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1 in support of a contingency operation at a future

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt date, then the member becomes eligible for MTF
3	services, that is, military, hospital, and clinic
4	services, and TRICARE coverage the same as any
5	other active-duty service member, or ADSM This
6	is limited for up to 90 days before the member is
7	due to report to active duty. The member's family
8	also becomes eligible for TRICARE at the same
9	time. The member can check eligibility on the Web
10	themselves through the Guard Reserve portal. That
11	is key for them, because they can go and actually
12	see the date they were made eligible, thereby they
13	can be covered for TRICARE.
14	Then going to the middle column, when
15	called or ordered to active duty for more than 30
16	days, they become eligible the same as any active-
17	duty service member, and their family, the same as
18	any active-duty family member. Going across, if
19	the member deactivates from active duty in support
20	of a contingency operation for more than 30 days,
21	the member and their family gets TRICARE coverage
22	under the Transitional Assistance Management

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Program, or TAMP, for a period of 180 days. No premium is charged, but deductibles and cost shares of the active-duty family member rate does apply, and that applies for both the sponsor and their family.

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt Going across, if the member continues in
7	the selected reserves, that is, the drilling
8	reserves, after deactivation, the member may
9	qualify to purchase coverage under TRICARE Reserve
10	Select, and I will give you more details about
11	that in a moment.
12	I want to go back and go across the
13	bottom row, and it is fairly simple. If they are
14	in an inactive duty status or active duty for less
15	than 30 days and it is a noncontingency, they get
16	line-of-duty care only. Going across, there is no
17	preactivation benefit if the active duty is not in
18	support of a contingency operation, but when they
19	report to active duty, they get the same care or
20	access as active-duty service members and their
21	family, the same as active-duty family members.
22	Going across, when they are deactivated,
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12

1 they are not eligible for TAMP, but they could 2 purchase coverage under the Continued Health Care Benefit Program, or CHCBP, that is for 18 months, 3 4 and premiums are charged for that. But if they 5 continue in the selected reserve, they could purchase coverage under TRICARE Reserve Select. 6 Let me move on to the next slide. 7 are two types of coverage under TRICARE Reserve 9 Select, or TRS, TRS member only coverage, and TRS

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt member and family coverage. Congress froze the
11	premiums at the 2006 rate through 30 September,
12	2007, so we did not get an annual bump-up or
13	increase these rates 1 January as it was
14	scheduled. Currently, selected reserve members,
15	selected reserve meaning those who are drilling,
16	may qualify for one of three premium tiers.
17	However, Congress changed this for FY 2008 by
18	broadening the eligibility for Tier 1 so widely
19	that they no longer need Tiers 2 and 3. Since
20	this change is coming, I will only briefly
21	describe the current three tiers.
22	For all three of the current tiers, the

13

member must be in the selected reserve and must 1 2 sign a service agreement to continue in the 3 selected reserve. Members may qualify for Tier 1 after serving on active duty in support of a 4 contingency operation. Tier 2 is for members who 5 are unemployment recipients, self-employed, or 6 employees whose employer does not offer them a 7 8 health plan. Tier 3 is for selected reserve 9 members who do not qualify for either Tier 1 or 10 Ti er 2. We will continue to offer the three tiers through next September, and at that time they will 11 all collapse into the 28 percent tier. 12 13 the only tier that will remain at that time.

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx higher-cost tiers will be eliminated. Service
15	agreements will no longer required after 1 October
16	2007.
17	There will be one inclusionary criteria
18	and one exclusionary criteria. First, the reserve
19	component member must be in the selected reserve.
20	Second, the RC member cannot be eligible for the
21	FEHB program, or the Federal Employees Health
22	Benefit Program. We expect to be able to provide

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1 more details of the 2008 version of TRS this 2 summer. We have three TRICARE regional 4 contractors who serve as TRS, and I believe you will be hearing from contractors in the regions 5 6 later on this morning. The TRICARE South regional 7 contractor services those who reside in overseas 8 areas. Billing and premium payment are very 9 similar to any monthly bills that people get in 10 11 their mailbox every month. Bills arrive early in 12 the month and payments are typically due by the 13 end of the month. Electronic payments can be 14 established for TRS premium payments. Like most bills, TRS bills will give the member the 15 opportunity to provide a change of address right 16 17 on the bill itself.

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt What do individuals get under TRICARE
19	Reserve Select when they have purchased coverage?
20	They receive TRICARE Standard and TRICARE Extra
21	coverage on the same basis as active-duty family
22	members. This includes space available access to

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1 military clinics and hospitals. TRICARE Prime is 2 not available under TRICARE Reserve Select. benefit is the same that active-duty family 3 4 members get with one exception. They do not get 5 the extended care health option, or ECHO, which is uniquely designed for families whose sponsor is 6 7 actually on active duty. As you can see in the middle of this. the benefits for behavioral health 8 care are the same as the benefits under TRICARE 9 10 Standard and Extra for active-duty family members. 11 There is no other difference. I believe that Capitan Buss from TMA may have spoken to you at 12 earlier sessions, and I am not going to go into 13 further detail about the benefit other than to say 14 15 it is the same. 16 When covered individuals receive services outside MTFs, or military hospitals, 17 18 their deductibles and cost shares are the same as active-duty family members under TRICARE Standard 19 20 and Extra. If they use a TRICARE network 21 provider, they pay TRICARE Extra cost shares. \mathbf{If}

16

1	they pay TRICARE Standard cost shares. Remember,
2	TRICARE Prime is not available under TRICARE
3	Reserve Select.
4	Tier 1 is continuously open to members
5	after they deactivate from active duty in support
6	of a contingency operation. Open season for Tiers
7	2 and 3 closed last month. The participation in
8	TRS has appeared to plateau somewhere between
9	11,000 and 12,000 RC members purchasing coverage.
10	In this slide, the way you read plans is that is
11	the number of RC members who have purchased
12	coverage. My numbers here also include together
13	member-only coverage as well as member and family
14	coverage. When you take all the covered lives
15	into consideration, it is the 33,913 covered lives
16	under a total of 11,778 plans, and these are the
17	numbers as of last Friday.
18	QUESTION: What is the total number
19	el i gi bl e?
20	MR. DONAHOO: Excellent question.
21	Considering there are about 700,000 selected
22	reserve members who could qualify, the take rate

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17

1	then is about 1.7 percent.
2	Under the current TRS program, all
3	eligibility issues are steered toward the member's
4	personnel offices or their reserve component.
5	Issues of enrollment, customer service, and claims
6	payment are steered toward the servicing TRICARE
7	regional contractor.
8	Many tell us that they have found the
9	TRICARE Reserve Select Website to be comprehensive
10	and quite helpful. I encourage you if you are
11	looking for additional details after the meeting
12	to feel free to peruse the Website, and it has a
13	lot of the details right there. It is written
14	from the beneficiary or the reserve component
15	perspective.
16	If you look at the column of links on
17	the right, you will see that the first link is to
18	the Guard and Reserve portal. Personnel will use
19	that to actually record the service agreements and
20	the member will actually go into the Guard Reserve
21	portal and launch the TRS application to get their
22	enrollment form. It is kind of nice the way the

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2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt kind of like TurboTax where you go through the
3	application, answer the questions, and at the end
4	of it you can print out a completed application
5	with all the information typed right on it. That
6	helps us reduce some of the errors as well.
7	Finally, always refer members to either
8	the TRS Website, or the bottom one is Reserve
9	Affairs. With that, I will be happy to take any
10	questions.
11	COL ORMAN: Once you collapse things
12	into Tier 1, the cheaper plan, what is the
13	anticipation of the enrollment increase? Have any
14	projections been made?
15	MR. DONAHOO: We are still in the
16	process at this point of designing the program, so
17	I do not have the estimates available. We
18	typically do have an actuarial go through and
19	calculate the take rate. What I can say is if you
20	look at this particular one, you may want to go
21	back to that slide if you may where the
22	participation rates were, slide number if you

19

look at this, Tier 1 has been up and going since
April 2005, so we have about a year and a half
experience. There are a number of qualifications
that they have to meet which may have limited some
participation, but beyond this slide, I hesitate

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt to speculate.	
7	DR. ZEISS: What proportion of eligible	
8	reserve does that number represent?	
9	MR. DONAHOO: About 700,000. There are	
10	approximately 830,000 in the selected reserves,	
11	there are several components of the reserves, and	
12	we are only talking about those who drill. When	
13	we back out the active guard reserve and those who	
14	are actually on active duty at any given day, it	
15	is about 700,000.	
16	DR. MCCORMICK: Am I correct to	
17	understand then that the priority for a reservist	
18	would be the same as a family member, higher than	
19	a retiree going to the MTF?	
20	MR. DONAHOO: Yes, sir. We actually	
21	have five access categories. They get the fourth	
22	access category which is the same as active-duty	
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1	family members not enrolled in TRICARE Prime.	
2	DR. MCCORMICK: One other question. If	
3	a member chose to go to a nonnetwork provider,	
4	what rate is that provider paid at?	
5	MR. DONAHOO: He may charge up to our	
6	TRICARE maximum allowable charge or TMAC, a	
7	nonnetwork TRICARE authorized provider may charge	

up to 115 percent of the TMAC rate, and the

 $fami\,l\,y'\,s$ cost share is 20 percent of the TMAC.

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	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL. txt
10	DR. MACDERMID: You said there were five
11	categories of access priority. Can you tell us
12	what those are in order, please?
13	MR. DONAHOO: Certainly. Number one is
14	active-duty service members. Number two is
15	active-duty family members enrolled in TRICARE
16	Prime. Number three is retirees and their
17	families enrolled in TRICARE Prime. Number four
18	is active-duty family members not enrolled in
19	TRICARE Prime. And number five is all other
20	beneficiaries of the military health system who
21	are not enrolled in TRICARE Prime.
22	MS POWER: I am a member of the reserve

21

component and one of the things I have found in 1 2 communicating this program is that it has been 3 very difficult to find out the right kind of communication and marketing strategies to get to 4 the unit level and to get to the individual level. 5 I think that somehow there is a difference. 6 is a difference in the way that TRICARE itself is 7 8 communicated and marketed and how TRICARE Reserve 9 Select is. Can you talk a little bit about some 10 of the communication strategies for getting to the individual unit members of the reserve component? 11 MR. DONAHOO: Yes, ma'am. 12 As you point 13 out, it is a different strategy to marketing

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt TRICARE Reserve Select. The fundamental
15	difference is the primary group that is
16	responsible for getting the word out is Reserve
17	Affairs and the reserve components. The reason
18	why is because select reservists are not TRICARE
19	beneficiaries when they are inactive. We do not
20	know who they are, but the reserve components do
21	know who they have in their units and drilling.
22	So the primary responsibility for marketing does

22

1 lie, or getting the word out, lies with the 2 reserve components. Reserve Affairs interacts with the service MRAs, Manpower and Reserve 4 Affairs assistant secretaries and promulgates policy to them, and then they go down the seven 5 6 RCs and each RC has their own developed strategy 7 for getting the word out through their ranks since they know how they are structured. 8 On the TRICARE side, our primary 9 responsibility is to prepare the marketing 10 11 materials, the Website is one of the best 12 marketing materials we have, and make it available 13 to the reserve component members and the RCs 14 themselves for getting the word out. MS. FRYAR: On slide 6, if you will turn 15 16 to slide 6, I believe I heard you say that under 17 TRICARE Reserve Select that the ECHO program is

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt not available for this particular plan. Can you
19	refresh us on what the exact coverage is for
20	behavioral health care? I do see where it says
21	includes partial hospitalization and residential
22	treatment, and I think you said that the coverage

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1 under TRS is the same as Standard and Extra. 2 you refresh us on specifically what is covered? MR. DONAHOO: Actually, what I 3 understand is, first off, I am not the subject 4 5 matter expert on the mental-health benefit itself. I have some experience with it, but I do not 6 7 purport to be the TMA expert. I understand 8 Captain Buss and Colonel Grissom have come and spoken to you all before, and I generally defer to 9 10 them for the specifics. 11 I can say that it is viewed as an extremely comprehensive benefit, as I have heard, 12 13 when you compare it to other plans. particular, one that jumps out in my mind is the 14 15 Residential Treatment Center benefit. 16 Historically, as I have understood, very few 17 health plans actually cover RTC benefits, but we 18 have in my experience for over a decade, going back before I started with TRICARE in the early 19 20 1990s. 21 DR. MACDERMI D: Can you tell us about

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1	of providers in your areas? How do you do that?
2	How do you verify the lists of providers that you
3	have in different areas?
4	MR. DONAHOO: First off, our experts in
5	TMA and the ones who have primary responsibility
6	for the TRICARE network our are TRICARE regions,
7	and I understand that the TRICARE regions are up
8	this morning and will be speaking to you, so I
9	would like to defer any of questions about network
10	strategies and provider recruitment to the regions
11	when they come up.
12	As far as standard providers or TRICARE
13	authorized nonnetwork providers, we have also been
14	very interested in them as well and have several
15	activities we have been doing in the last year or
16	two to study them. Once again, I will defer to
17	another expert who is appearing before you this
18	afternoon. Mr. Mike O'Bar out of our office has
19	been tasked as watching the adequacy of TRICARE
20	Standard providers. As you know, many of the
21	Reservists live in areas away from our military
22	hospitals, and for many of those people, access to

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25

1	TRICARE is going to be through a nonnetwork
2	provider, so we have been very interested in that.
3	DR. MACDERMID: And I will ask the
4	question that we ask all our speakers, I know I am
5	watching the time, too, don't worry.
6	MR. DONAHOO: As I see your next speaker
7	behind me.
8	DR. MACDERMID: But we got a little
9	ahead, so I am taking advantage. The question we
10	have been asking a lot of speakers is if you could
11	tell us what you would like us to recommend, what
12	would you ask us to recommend?
13	MR. DONAHOO: Actually, in the area that
14	I have spoken to you on today, TRICARE Reserve
15	Select, I do not have any specific
16	recommendations. However, I would like to pick up
17	on one of the previous questions I had which has
18	been probably our major challenge with TRICARE
19	Reserve Select, getting the word out down through
20	the Reserve components to the units to the actual
21	members, so if there is any assistance that can be
22	provided in getting word out to the Reservists.

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26

1 When we go to the one-tier approach, with very few

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt qualifications, Congress essentially has opened up
3	TRICARE Reserve Select to virtually all Reservists
4	except for the federal employees. So we would
5	hope that everyone would understand that they have
6	the choice and exercise the choice whether to buy
7	or not buy.
8	DR. MACDERMID: Thank you very much.
9	MR. DONAHOO: Thank you. I am delighted
10	to have been here today, and thank you for your
11	questi ons.
12	(Appl ause)
13	DR. MACDERMID: Our next speaker is Dr.
14	Jack Wagoner, and Lois Krysa I believe is here as
15	well. Thank you very much for joining us, and we
16	look forward to your remarks.
17	DR. WAGONER: Thank you. It is a
18	pleasure being here. At the Board's pleasure I
19	have a suggestion, though. Up here you cannot see
20	the slides, so I recommend to actually put the
21	podium down, so if there are walkers like myself
22	you can at least see what slide you are on.
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27

I am Dr. Jack Wagoner, and I have the privilege of working with -- the people there are wonderful. I am invited by them to be part of this presentation and I am going to be the first part, and Ms. Lois Krysa is going to be the second

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6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt part.
7	DR. MACDERMID: Dr. Wagoner, you can use
8	a mike down here if you would prefer.
9	DR. WAGONER: Also let me give you an
10	invitation, I like to be interrupted, so I notice
11	this is a spunky Board so please do that. I
12	welcome interruptions, and then we will address
13	them because questions as they come as important.
14	Let me tell you a little bit about
15	myself, and I do this a little embarrassingly
16	because I am not sure why, but a little bit of my
17	credentials so you know what my thinking is and
18	where I am coming from. I am retired military and
19	I have 35 years of military service counting
20	academy time and reserve time for medical school.
21	I am a dual-trained psychiatrist, board-certified
22	psychiatrist, I am a clinical psychologist, I am a

1	licensed psychologist. I presently work for
2	HealthNet, a managed care company, the contractor,
3	and I am trilingual in that I speak military, I
4	speak managed care, and I also am in private
5	practice, so I speak as a practitioner which keeps
6	me balanced.
7	This slide is to caveat to tell you a
8	small point that you may not understand. Active-
9	duty military personnel, you get most of their

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt treatment at the military facility which is
11	understandable. If they go to civilian
12	facilities, they essentially are funded by
13	supplemental care. What that means is they get
14	the full gamut of care and they are not
15	constricted with the requirements they have for
16	family members. There are fairly restrictive
17	requirements which will make that point. They
18	have intensive outpatient treatment, they have
19	partial hospitalization, they have substance
20	abuse/CD treatment for active-duty members.
21	When you step into active-duty member
22	families, it is entirely different. If they get

29

1 their care from the MTF which is a good thing, but 2 more are getting it in the community just because 3 the MTFs, military treatment facilities, are more restrictive and they have more needs, so more are 4 being sent out to the network. If that is the 5 case, there are restrictions which we will 6 7 emphasize as we go through here. In particular, 8 partial hospitalizations and intensive outpatient 9 Many are not covered either because of programs. 10 statute or by the restrictions for their certi fi cati on. There is adult care in the general 11 12 sense available. There is a limitation for child 13 and adolescents. That is the area that is most

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txihurting and most in demand. I would like to make
15	a point here, too, about providers. Most of us
16	think of providers, unless you are in the managed
17	care arena and if you think this way you are
18	advanced, as individuals, but providers are also
19	institutions. They could be programs, they could
20	be other areas or hospitals. The individual
21	providers end up being TRICARE friendly. As I
22	talk to providers, they usually tell me they want

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1 to do TRICARE not because it is beneficial in 2 terms of finances, many times it is not, but it is because they have a heart for the military. 4 institution also has a heart, but not quite as They look at the bottom line which is 5 6 appropriate, and many times they are not as 7 flexible as individual providers. Here is the breakout of exactly who is 8 9 purchasing care, 6 percent retired, 5 percent active duty, twenty-three percent of nonactive-10 11 duty family members, and you can see two large 12 chunks, active-duty family members greater than 13 18, and an extremely large chunk of active-duty 14 family members 17 and less. Together that is about two-thirds of the purchased care. 15 This slide is remarkable because it is 16 17 absent a provider. It is just one example. It is

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt for RTC, a residential treatment center, any
19	residential treatment center within 100 miles.
20	This happens to be Fairfax. But if you put in
21	PHP, partial hospital programs, or IOPs which are
22	not covered, you see the same blank in terms of

1	providers available because there are limited
2	providers for a number of reasons which we will
3	emphasize.
4	TRICARE coverage, and this might be a
5	little bit pedantic making this point, but it is
6	an important point, covered by statute and
7	regulation. A statute is simply a bill that is
8	put into law and we are required to follow that,
9	and indeed we do. Title 10 of the U.S. Code is the
10	statute. Once you have a statute, often there are
11	experts that get together and put together the
12	regulations to define that. That is the C.F.R.,
13	Code of Federal Regulation. The institutions that
14	usually work with that TMA, TRO and others, they
15	actually have a policy and that is application to
16	the C.F.R. The reason I am making this point is
17	because if there are changes, and this is an
18	optimistic time, policy may take 6 months. You
19	might say that that is optimistic, but yes.
20	C.F.R. changes may take 18 months, an optimistic
21	change. Statute changes can be as long as 3

32

1	leverage to address that. The Mental Health
2	Parity Act of 1996 emphasizes an important point,
3	that mental health has parity with physical
4	health. That ran for 5 years and then is renewed
5	every year. It is due to be renewed this year if
6	Congress so desires.
7	Here is a graphic demonstration. You
8	can see the number on the side of the slides. It
9	is 500. In comparison with commercial, we took an
10	example of MHN which is the sister network in
11	HealthNet, the commercial available facilities for
12	chemical dependencies, and you can see the
13	difference. For IOPs, a huge different. Half-day
14	partials, full-day partials, a difference. It is
15	pretty much similar for inpatient, meaning that
16	TRICARE has a number of certified inpatient fairly
17	equal to the commercial side.
18	This is available psychiatric programs.
19	Remember that the previous was chemical
20	dependency, and notice the scale is 1,200. Again
21	you see the dramatic difference. TRICARE have a
22	huge number of inpatient units because that is

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33

1	what we use. It is quite a bit larger than our
2	sister network MHN because they do not need to use
3	as many inpatient units. They clearly stepped
4	down to PHPs, half PHPs, and IOPs. Since we do
5	not have those available functionally or
6	specifically, what happens is we use inpatient
7	units. They are more costly, and when the time
8	comes to step down it is more difficult. I can
9	tell you a generic case of what happens to me
10	almost every day. A 30 year old female who has a
11	substance, a behavioral health problem and is
12	bipolar and is inpatient hospitalized. Her
13	husband has just left her. She is pregnant. Her
14	kids have been taken away. She does not inpatient
15	standards and it comes to me to see what should \boldsymbol{I}
16	do about stepping down. She is too fragile to
17	step down so I authorize a short extension so she
18	can get the disposition plan in order before she
19	goes to outpatient. If I were on the commercial
20	sideIwouldprobablystepdowntoprobablyafull
21	PHP, then a half PHP, and then an IOP.
22	LCDR WERBEL: Dr. Wagoner?

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2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt LCDR WERBEL: If I might interrupt since
3	you offered that opportunity.
4	DR. WAGONER: The offer is there.
5	LCDR WERBEL: If it makes good business
6	sense from the bottom line and it is clinically
7	indicated, why do we not have them available if
8	they are available in the commercial world?
9	DR. WAGONER: It is in statute. What I
10	mean is that the requirements are in statute and
11	the definition of what we need in partial
12	hospitalization programs, there is a history
13	behind this, that if makes it more restrictive to
14	use PHPs, and IOPs by statute are generally not
15	approved. This was done in 1993 and it was done
16	very consciously. This is not 1993, this is 2006.
17	DR. MCCURDY: Do I sense this might be a
18	recommendation on your part?
19	DR. WAGONER: You are a very perceptive
20	man.
21	DR. MACDERMID: May I ask one more
22	question?

DR. WAGONER: Please.

DR. MACDERMID: You said the statutory
restrictions were placed by conscientiously and
thoughtfully. What was the rationale? Do you
know?

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx DR. WAGONER: This back in 1993, and
7	there is a little bit of history and it is a
8	little fuzzy, so I will give you my best
9	rendition. At the time, PHPs were overused. That
10	might be a kind way of saying it. So Congress
11	restricted and made it very clear about what the
12	requirements were, which was a good thing then.
13	Now the restrictions cause most provider PHPs to
14	not want to do it both because of the financial
15	remuneration is low, and because the restrictions
16	are too high. I cannot really tell you what the
17	providers tell me about this requirement because
18	they say things that I cannot repeat on the
19	record. They are very specific, and we scratch
20	our heads also. Again, Congress did a good job in
21	1993, but this is 2006.
22	DR. MCCORMICK: Maybe you can answer

1	this. We have heard from providers as well, one
2	being the additional accreditation which does not
3	seem to offer any additional value. $\ I$ guess maybe
4	you cannot even say if you agree with that. We
5	have heard from providing organizations that they
6	already go out and get JCH or CARPA accreditation,
7	and to get into your system they have to get an
8	additional accreditation which of course is an
9	issue.

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10	DR. WAGONER: Correct.
11	DR. MCCORMICK: Let me ask another
12	related question though. We understand that on
13	the medical side and not the mental-health side,
14	TRICARE has the option of changing the benefit
15	based on advances in technology or advances in
16	care, but that its one of the issues that
17	mental health does not have that option and that
18	is an example of why they cannot change and add
19	IOP. Is that your understanding as well?
20	DR. WAGONER: The short answer is yes.
21	As you make recommendations, I agree
22	wholeheartedly, and new innovations must be

37

considered because otherwise you get a very good 1 2 decision restricted for that time, and as time 3 goes on there are many things that just cannot anticipate, and that would be a very important 4 5 poi nt. DR. MCCORMICK: I don't know how to ask 6 7 this question, but we have heard concerns about 8 the payment rates, and while I personally applaud the patriotism of some providers to be willing to 9 10 take families at a rate that is below market, it 11 hardly seems fair that active-duty members and their families should have to rely on that 12 13 patri oti sm. Do you have any data or is it your

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt belief or impression that the amount paid by
15	TRICARE is in line or not in line with what other
16	behavioral health providing plans are paying?
17	DR. WAGONER: As a generalization, it is
18	considerably lower, and perhaps we can give some
19	numbers later. I am at your disposal not just
20	now, afterwards or even after today. I will be
21	here tomorrow if you would like to use me.
22	MS. KRYSA: I am Lois Krysa. I am

38

1 quality manager from the TRICARE Regional Office 2 North, and I am going to reinforce the points that 3 you all on the committee have just made very well. If we look at the continuum of health 4 care for behavioral health in the industry we see 5 6 that there are outpatient visits, intensive 7 outpatient therapy, partial hospitalization programs, full-day partial hospitalization 8 9 programs, and inpatient care availability. problem we have in TRICARE which has been very 10 11 well expressed, we do not have the option of 12 having intensive outpatient programs, it is not 13 part of the TRICARE benefit. 14 We do have half-day partial hospitalization programs and we do have full-day 15 16 hospitalization programs. The difficulty that we 17 have is that we have very few of those facilities

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx available to our TRICARE beneficiaries. This is
19	not a really common problem between all the three
20	regions with TRICARE, and you will probably hear
21	that in your presentations from West and South.
22	We in the North, if you read "The Washington Post"

39

this morning on the front of the "Metro" section 1 2 had a very eloquent article on the lack of 3 availability of facilities for mental retardation victims who have to be moved 200 or 300 miles from 4 5 We face the same gap in TRICARE in this region because without these three intermediate 6 7 levels of care, we have the availability of the 8 acute inpatient services for our patients at a very high pay rate, and we have the availability 9 10 of outpatient services for our patients. 11 problems is, we see every day that the data proves that we have patients who are staying overlong in 12 inpatient settings because there is no alternative 13 level of care to send them to. 14 15 QUESTION: I am just a little confused 16 because my understanding when the last speaker 17 finished was that these partial hospitalization 18 programs are substantially limited in part because of statute, and what you are saying sounds like it 19

The IOPs are limited by

20

21

is totally supply.

MS. KRYSA:

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1	partial hospitalization programs for half-day and
2	full-day are actually available, they are just
3	limited in numbers in the region that we can get
4	to be participating TRICARE providers.
5	QUESTION: Thank you very much.
6	QUESTION: Are they limited in numbers
7	because there are just fewer of them, or they are
8	they limited in numbers because current programs
9	will not accept your funding level?
10	MS. KRYSA: Both answers are correct.
11	We have limitations in this North region having
12	New York City, Virginia, North Carolina areas.
13	There are many more of these programs available in
14	the South because the labor cost is less, the
15	facility cost is less, the charges are less, and
16	the daily costs more approximates what TRICARE
17	pays, what TRICARE reimburses. We have trouble
18	getting the partial hospitalization programs in
19	for two different reasons. One is because there
20	are just not that many available in the region.
21	The second is because they are very well utilized
22	by other beneficiaries in the region who are not

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41

1	TRICARE beneficiaries, they are using other health
2	insurance to pay for their care, and also just
3	because of geographic availability of what there
4	is.
5	The problem we have though is if you can
6	only have an inpatient level of care and an
7	outpatient level of care, we have a lot of people
8	who fall through the cracks. We have done some
9	studies to look at what the behavioral health
10	utilization is. We have patients who are released
11	from inpatient settings and we find that they do
12	not follow-up in the 7 to 30 day timeframe that
13	they need to that they should follow-up in after
14	they have had a discharge because they do not have
15	availability of places to go for that care.
16	It also impacts not only the family
17	members. As Dr. Wagoner showed you, 66 percent of
18	the people using the benefit in our region in 2005
19	were active-duty family members, whether they
20	Or over 18 years of age. That was 66
21	percent of the population. It not only impacts
22	that population who is seeking the care and who

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42

1 needs the care, but it certainly impacts the

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt service member who is worried about the care that
3	their family member is getting especially when
4	they have to be ready for deployment and leaving
5	the area.
6	DR. MCCORMICK: Let me ask one other
7	question on the continuum of care. It is my
8	understanding from a couple of site visits in your
9	region that for substance abuse, and I am talking
10	about substance now for an adolescent, that in
11	fact to get regular outpatient care, that
12	outpatient care is only covered if it is provided
13	by an outpatient worker who is part of an approved
14	partial hospitalization or residential facility.
15	Is that correct?
16	MS. KRYSA: I do not know the answer to
17	that question, but I have Marie Mentor who is our
18	mental-health management consultant here in the
19	audience, and I think she has that answer.
20	COL DAVIES: Could you step to the
21	microphone since we are recording? I appreciate
22	that, ma'am.

1	MS. MENTOR: Outpatient for substance
2	abuse is not covered. You have to go what is
3	called a SUDRUF, that is substance use disorder
4	rehabilitation facility, and that is the only way
5	you can get it, and they are not available for us

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt DR. MCCORMICK: I am just clarifying
7	here. What that really means is that if there is
8	a teenager out there who just needs regular
9	outpatient, going back to our slide where you had
10	outpatient and inpatient, in fact, as I understand
11	it, it can be fudged if there is a partial
12	hospitalization program nearby, those outpatient
13	workers can somehow get it in, but for most
14	people, there really is not outpatient care
15	ei ther.
16	MS. MENTOR: For example, sir, just
17	recently we sent an adolescent to an outpatient
18	program all the way to Florida right here from
19	Vi rgi ni a.
20	DR. MCCORMICK: Thank you. That
21	clarifies.
22	DR. MACDERMID: May I ask a question
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1	also about the partial hospitalization programs
2	with regard to active-duty members? Is it your
3	experience that military MTFs are pretty much able
4	to handle all of that demand and you are not
5	getting overflow for active-duty members, or are
6	you?
7	MS. KRYSA: I think they are handle most

active-duty service members to get sent out into

of the demand, but there is also demand for

8

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts the neighborhoods and into the communities. FINAL. txt
11	difference is in the certification requirements
12	for partial hospitalization programs for active
13	duty. If someone signs up to be a TRICARE
14	provider and accepts assignment of payment, the
15	active-duty service persons can be sent to those
16	facilities. Active-duty family members and other
17	family members cannot be because those facilities
18	are not certified with that higher level of
19	certification that is required under the National
20	Quality Monitoring Contractor MAXIMUS. There is a
21	different level of standard that applies for the
22	facilities.

45

DR. MACDERMID: That seems puzzling to 1 2 Is that me or is it really puzzling? 3 MS. KRYSA: It is very puzzling. It is puzzling to all of us. 4 CAPT KLAM: Since sometimes there are 5 available facilities but because they will not 6 accept TRICARE's reimbursement rates, who sets 7 8 those rates? Is it by statute? Is it by the contract? Who sets those rates? 9 10 MS. KRYSA: The CMAC rates are set by 11 They are across the country. statute. DR. MCCURDY: Let me say a word to our 12 13 task force. As the senior member of this task

people on this task force when standard commerce insurance companies did not pay for outpatient care, only hospital coverage, and this is not paleohistory, by the way. This has been within the last 30 years. (Laughter) DR. MCCURDY: So I think the markets tend to lag behind, one, current thought as far	INAL. txt he
care, only hospital coverage, and this is not paleohistory, by the way. This has been within the last 30 years. (Laughter) DR. MCCURDY: So I think the markets	rci al
paleohistory, by the way. This has been within the last 30 years. (Laughter) DR. MCCURDY: So I think the markets	t
the last 30 years. (Laughter) DR. MCCURDY: So I think the markets	
20 (Laughter) 21 DR. MCCURDY: So I think the markets	i n
DR. MCCURDY: So I think the markets	
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	ar as

46

1 treatment. Then secondly, dare I say it, those of 2 us in the mental-health provider field have not 3 been always trusted to be true to the billing. 4 it was thought that the reimbursement systems were safer if the patient were in the hospital. 5 6 remember vividly admitting patients to the 7 hospital because it was the only way they could afford care when it was totally unnecessary. 8 There is progress being made, so there is hope. 9 MS. KRYSA: Thank you, sir. 10 What we are 11 looking at is the need for increased intensive 12 outpatient programs and expanded partial 13 hospitalization programs. Both of those 14 categories of care would provide greater access for beneficiaries. What we find is some patients 15 16 not only stay overlong in the inpatient setting, 17 but they also stay overlong in an outpatient

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt setting, getting a visit a week and struggling for
19	the other $6 - 1/2$ days until they get to their next
20	visit and not being able to cope in the setting
21	that they are placed.
22	It will offer earlier intervention and

1	treatment for our beneficiaries. It would
2	probably be a much better value for our
3	beneficiaries than paying the much higher cost of
4	inpatient care that is not really necessary. And
5	it would give TRICARE the ability to meet the best
6	practices of industry standards. The other thing
7	that we are all looking for across the military
8	health care system is to have consistency across
9	the health care system, and right now there is not
10	consistency between what is available in the
11	network and what is available in the direct-care
12	system.
13	We are looking at our current challenges
14	of not having enough partial hospitalization and
15	not having the intensive outpatient at all. We
16	are looking at the certification requirements.
17	JACHO has requirements, CSM has requirements, we
18	have that extra layer of requirements since the
19	1993 GAO report that looked at military health
20	care and was concerned for the quality of the care
21	and put in a caveat to have peer review both of

48

1	are looking at the reimbursement. As has been
2	said several time in the last half hour, it is
3	lower than what is being paid by other health
4	insurance in the industry.
5	We have some current initiatives in the
6	North region to try to alleviate some of the lack
7	of care that is available. Water Reed has a
8	virtual psychiatry program or telepsychiatry
9	program available. They have two adult and three
10	child psychiatrists who provide services through a
11	virtual network to beneficiaries at a large number
12	of military health care facilities. Portsmouth
13	was able to hire six licensed clinical social
14	workers to help increase their ability to take
15	care of adolescents and children, and also one
16	additional psychiatrist. Pax River was able to
17	hire an additional social worker to do child and
18	adolescent and try to recapture some of that
19	counseling that was being sent out to the network
20	or to nonnetwork providers at a higher cost.
21	There were also a couple of initiatives
22	that HealthNet has in place, one with the North

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49

1	Carolina Governor's Initiative for Guard and
2	Reserve who return to communities, and also
3	another one for visiting providers to military
4	bases when they know of a deployment that is going
5	to happen or they know of a unit that is
6	redeploying or coming back to their location, they
7	will send teams of mental-health counselors to
8	those locations to help with reintegration of the
9	active duty, but more so to help with the
10	reintegration back into the family setting and get
11	people prepared for having somebody come back from
12	Iraq after being gone for a year, or Afghanistan
13	or places like that. There are some efforts are
14	going on in the TRICARE regional offices to try to
15	alleviate some of the problems that we are having.
16	MS. FRYAR: On the last bullet on the
17	visiting providers, are those military life
18	consultants?
19	MS. KRYSA: I believe that is the
20	classification, yes, and they go for just a TDY
21	period of time to help.
22	COL ORMAN: Ma'am, what strikes me about

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50

all this, and I know you do not control it so I am

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt interested in your thoughts or recommendations,
3	the Walter Reed initiative for instance, it
4	appears to me what we are trying to do with that
5	is substitute hiring hard to find, perhaps
6	expensive local behavioral health services
7	preferentially for using behavioral health
8	providers in a resource-rich environment and using
9	electrons to move the services downstream. Does
10	that make sense to you?
11	MS. KRYSA: I do not know that it is the
12	best solution, but I know that it is a solution
13	that does have some merit because it does get some
14	provider contact to those people. And they are
15	not just out there walking into a room with a
16	computer screen in front of them.
17	COL ORMAN: I know how it works.
18	MS. KRYSA: They do have a social worker
19	in place to help them with their appointment as
20	well. I do not think it is the best alternative.
21	It would be great if we could hire psychiatrists
22	and send them to all those military bases or those

1	communities to work.
2	COL ORMAN: And I think the movement of
3	providers is a function of the incentives. Again,
4	it strikes me we are spending lots of effort, lots
5	of resources and fairly high-priced providers and

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt we are moving them electronically, and I would
7	have to be convinced that that is cheaper than
8	just upping the salaries for providers to go to
9	those areas where it made sense.
10	MS. KRYSA: As we have talked, we need a
11	continuum of care that allows us to have all these
12	levels of available to our TRICARE beneficiaries.
13	We need them to be able to progress from
14	outpatient to inpatient if it is necessary and
15	appropriate. We also need them to be able to go
16	the other way in the scenario that Dr. Wagoner
17	described of not being able to go from an
18	inpatient setting, but to go to outpatient without
19	intermediate levels of care. We need to try to
20	change that structure and make things more
21	avai l abl e.
22	TRO North. You said you were all the

1	speakers for recommendations, we have our
2	recommendations for you, and you have actually
3	already spoken to them a little bit. We need to
4	expand the TRICARE mental-health benefit to
5	include those outpatient programs. We need to
6	expand it to include more of the partial
7	hospitalization programs, and that may be a change
8	in the benefit or the amount that is paid for the
9	benefit. Those are lower-cost alternatives and

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt probably more appropriate to the need of our
11	TRICARE beneficiaries in this region.
12	We also need to look at the NQMC
13	certification requirements. They were put into
14	place for the safety of our patients in these
15	facilities. We understand that and recognize it.
16	But also they were put into place about 13 years
17	ago at a time when the joint commission standards
18	for looking at facilities only had a comprehensive
19	hospital manual and behavioral health was surveyed
20	under a very short group of requirements in that
21	manual. There are now behavioral health standards
22	that are placed out by JACHO and that hospitals

53

are surveyed for and that they work very 1 2 diligently to maintain. There are also CMS 3 standards that they work very diligently to What we need to do is look at what the 4 mai ntai n. MAXIMUS standards are and make sure they are still 5 appropriate to what we need in our facilities. 6 COL ORMAN: Is it a fair statement that 8 our concerns now lie primarily at the 9 congressional level as opposed to some of these 10 lower levels in terms of what needs to be changed? MS. KRYSA: As far as the benefit and 11 the reimbursement, yes, those are the main things 12 13 that we need to be looking at.

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt COL PEREIRA: This is going to be an
15	awkwardly phased question because I am not
16	politically very sophisticated at all. What
17	changes would we need to make to allow us to be
18	more flexible in programming to keep up with the
19	industry instead of having the situation that we
20	currently have where it takes 3 years to get
21	changes made that we would implement? Is that a
22	clear question?

54

1 MS. KRYSA: It is a clear question. 2 am sure that the answer is not as clear. DR. WAGONER: I would just like to say 4 It is a hard question. As I am listening to the presentations that you have sat through 5 6 yesterday and today, also I was struck with the 7 time that you are spending on this. When I had the opportunity of coming I just wanted to say 8 thank you very much to this group for wrestling 9 with this. It is a lot of time and energy. 10 11 My suggestion actually is to think big 12 and ask yourself is what I am recommending or 13 proposing big enough, because I think we have very 14 exquisite solutions to only parts of the system. As I listened to many of the programs and 15 recommendations, they are wonderful programs, but 16 17 in my opinion they are not big enough.

Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt something that you can recommend that is large
enough and flexible enough is the key. How to do
that is not an easy task, and I certainly do not
think I can answer that in 10 or 15 seconds, but
that is the task in my opinion, something that is

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55

MS. KRYSA: And to try to further answer your question, ma'am, there are other ways now in statute a little bit more rapidly. Looking at the

big enough and flexible enough.

4 statute a little bit more rapidly. Looking at the

National Defense Authorization Act of 2007 that

6 has just come out, but 2008 will be coming as

8 some of these things like the IOP as a benefit are

well, they are already working on that. And if

 $\,9\,$ $\,$ put forth there, they may get into the statute

sooner than 3 years.

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19 20 But we just need a task force such as yourselves to recognize the need to change the benefit structure a little bit and we need to include those type of level of care, and there is some discussion across the whole military health care system as to how big a problem mental health is. One of the problems we have is for years we had lots of data that said how many people went outside the network to get their mental-health

care. What has happened over time is the

21 providers in the military system as well as the

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56

1 that there is no intensive outpatient therapy 2 available as a benefit so they have quit asking Family members who are using the brunt of 4 this amount of health care are getting that care through mom's OHI or other health insurance or 5 paying out of pocket for the expenses. 6 7 TRICARE really do not have the ability to track 8 what is happening and how many of those patients 9 there are. We can see what the numbers are of kids who are being sent out for mental-health 10 11 care, it is an increasing number, and I fear that 12 it is going to continue to increase with all of the deployments we have and parents gone. 13 14 The situation especially in the Northern 15 Virginia area when we read the newspaper every day 16 and there have been 285 Iraq funerals at Arlington 17 They are on the front page of the paper Cemetery. 18 almost every day and that does have an impact on 19 the children here. 20 DR. MCCORMICK: I was going to ask a 21 question we have not talked about. From our

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perspective, we try to look at access as meaning

57

1	that the wife of an E-2, relatively
2	unsophisticated, can get herself or her kids to
3	care. One of the things we hear is that there are
4	Websites with providers listed on them, and we
5	hear this repeatedly that a family member calls
6	maybe 10, 12 or 15 more providers before they find
7	one who will take new TRICARE people, and this is
8	the TRICARE Websites, which of course discourages
9	somebody and maybe discourages them enough if they
10	are not sophisticated to stop altogether.
11	Who is responsible in the region that
12	you cover for assuring that the Website list of
13	providers are actually taking cases in some
14	current way? And if it is you who are
15	responsible, what is your procedure for doing that
16	kind of washing the list to make sure that it is
17	current and navigable by an unsophisticated
18	person?
19	MS. KRYSA: The managed-care support
20	contractor is responsible for the list of the
21	providers that they have contracted with to be
22	within the TRICARE network and those are the ones

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58

1 that appear on the Websites. The problem we have

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt is, as was mentioned earlier, there is a lot of
3	patriotic duty out there and a lot of providers
4	are willing to take TRICARE, but not to a large
5	extent because the payment is less. The problem
6	is, as you said, we get people who call several,
7	maybe even a dozen providers on the list and find
8	nobody who is taking new TRICARE beneficiaries at
9	that time.
10	We try to report that information to
11	HealthNet and sure that they are aware that those
12	providers are not taking new beneficiaries, but we
13	do not want to take them off the list because they
14	may next week be taking them. What happens is
15	there is a group responsible for network adequacy
16	who actually has outgoing calls to providers on a
17	regular basis to see what they are taking as far
18	as TRICARE beneficiaries to try to keep that type
19	of information updated, but they use that
20	information more than just keeping the list
21	updated to see where their recruitment efforts
22	need to be to get more providers into TRICARE.

1	Unfortunately, in some of our
2	communities, and we have Fort Campbell that was
3	the 101st, and we have Fort Bragg that has the
4	82nd, we are maxed out on the available providers
5	in the communities. They have seen that they can
5	in the communities. They have seen that they

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx take TRICARE beneficiaries, and they cannot take a
7	lot. In other areas, the providers just are not
8	willing to sign up to take TRICARE assignment, and
9	that is a problem.
10	COL ORMAN: It would appear to me, those
11	E-2 and E-3 beneficiaries need somebody to help
12	them negotiate finding a provider to avoid the
13	discouragement if you are depressed or distressed
14	of making these multiple phone calls. Is the
15	problem in the contract itself that that is not a
16	functional requirement or a service that is built
17	into the contract?
18	MS. KRYSA: They are helped. They do
19	have referral management centers who if they are
20	sent out to network care will help them try to
21	locate an available provider who can see them.
22	The problem we have though is, yes, they do get

60

1 sent sometimes or referred to people who just do 2 not have the availability. The problem in the contract is that we do not have control of 3 4 appointing in the contracts. We may give or 5 HealthNet may give a referral to a beneficiary and 6 send them out there to find the care and HealthNet will never know if they actually got appointed for 7 care or not because the appointing process is 8 9 given back to the individual patient. As we have

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt just said, with a lot of our beneficiaries who are
11	seeking behavioral health, that is not the best
12	option and that may be the contractual problem
13	that needs to be corrected or needs to be looked
14	at.
15	MS. POWER: In terms of trying to make
16	the TRICARE program more effective is that we are
17	stuck in a mental model of how the TRICARE program
18	is defined by code and regulation, et cetera. As
19	I look at our recommendations, would your
20	recommendations be consistent with the notion that
21	we clearly want to focus on recovery and
22	resilience for members of the military and for
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1	their families? And could we expand your
2	recommendations to also include a higher use and a
3	higher application of evidence-based practices,
4	and rather than trying to fit people to program or
5	program to people, but that we could encourage the
6	use of evidence-based practices like assertive
7	community treatment, like family psychoeducation,
8	like medication management? Would that be
9	inconsistent with some of the things that you are
10	talking about?
11	MS. KRYSA: It absolutely would. We
12	actually have several members in the TRO office,
13	Marie Mentor who you met a few moments ago as well

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt as Colonel John Morris, who have been very active
15	in looking at mental health and behavioral health
16	and what is available and what is not. There is
17	another work group, and I hear you will hear from
18	Mike 0'Bar later on this morning who is going to
19	talk probably about what is going on in that work
20	group as well, that was put together to start
21	looking at these issues. It sometimes seems that
22	we do not on each side of the street know what is

62

1 happening across the region because we knew that 2 that work was in place and then we heard about this wonderful task force as well. There is awareness now that mental health and behavioral health is a big concern for 5 6 our TRICARE beneficiary population and I applaud 7 your efforts as well as the work group's efforts to try to help us find a way out of that. 8 DR. MACDERMID: I have a question about 9 the expansion of the intermediate treatment 10 11 options. Are you aware of anybody ever having 12 tried to run any numbers about the cost impact of 13 expanding those intermediate options and, 14 therefore, reducing reliance on the very expensive 15 inpatient treatment? MS. KRYSA: We actually run those number 16 17 ourselves in the TRICARE regional office to see

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt what our utilization is. When we get those long
19	lengths of stay from inpatient care, and the NQMC
20	and MAXIMUM actually gives us those kind of data
21	as well, we look back and say if this person could
22	have been sent to a different level of care, what

1	would the cost difference have been if this level
2	of care had been available.
3	DR. MACDERMID: I think it would be
4	helpful for us to see some of those numbers if you
5	could provide them.
6	MS. KRYSA: I think we could certainly
7	get that for you.
8	COL ORMAN: It strikes me that the
9	reason we are having this task force and the
10	reason that we have not changed the statute since
11	1993 is there is really no advocacy and expertise
12	being applied across DOD services to making sure
13	that the mental-health benefit keeps up with the
14	times, if you will. And further that in the event
15	of things like GWOT that somebody has somebody has
16	got their eye on the ball about what is probably
17	going to be coming downstream. Is that something
18	you worry about, that somehow there really is not
19	any expertise? Do not get me wrong. There are
20	lots of clinical experts, but it is like people
21	feeling the elephant, there is nobody who is

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64

1 platform to say we are way behind on what we need 2 to do with statutes so that we can do things like IOPs. et cetera. Does that make sense to you? 4 DR. WAGONER: My comment is amen. you repeat that whole thing three times? 5 (Laughter) 7 MS. KRYSA: There are people who are 8 overseeing this who are looking at all the 9 problems, but you are right, I think there is not a real uniform approach to what we need to look at 10 11 and what we need to do. There are these work 12 groups, your task force as well as the other work groups, starting to look at these things and 13 14 starting to solidify some of the comments. 15 hear things like all of your evidence is 16 anecdotal, we do not really know that this is We have looked at numbers, but as I 17 true. mentioned a few moments ago, people stop asking 18 19 for something that is not a benefit so it is very

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hard to track how much utilization it would get.

is my point. There is nobody saying I represent

There is no inside advocacy

COL ORMAN:

65

1	behavioral health for now and in the future and we
2	are going to keep up with this stuff.
3	MS. KRYSA: We would like to promote
4	expansion of the health networks very hard to look
5	at where we need more providers, to go out and
6	they recruit providers. In those white space
7	areas that someone was addressing a little while
8	ago for the standard beneficiary or the Reserve
9	Select who live out in Lake Gaston, North
10	Carolina, or some of those places, we have a work
11	group in our own offices looking at what the
12	availability of providers are for PCMs as well as
13	specialty practices in those areas as well looking
14	at where there is a concentration of at least 300
15	folks who would be TRICARE beneficiaries, where
16	there are concentrations of 500 or 1,000, trying
17	to see where else the network might need to expand
18	or where else we need to do a better job of
19	broadcasting the need for beneficiaries providers,
20	and I think that that is one of the things we need
21	to work on as well, getting providers aware of
22	TRICARE. You will have them say I take Medicare

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66

and I take TRICARE, but they have never signed on

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt the dotted line that said they accept assignment,
3	they never become a network provider. And if they
4	are not a network provider, HealthNet cannot be
5	sending people to them. You can find somebody who
6	take assignment on your own, but actually being
7	sent to them and being referred to them, we have
8	to credential them and make sure they are
9	appropriate to be in the networks.
10	DR. MACDERMID: Those would be other
11	numbers that would be very helpful for us to have
12	because it is very consistent with what we have
13	been hearing on our site visits, but we have the
14	same issue where we want to make sure that we have
15	systematic empirical data in addition to anecdotal
16	data before we draw any conclusions. So if there
17	are summary tables or reports of these analyses of
18	where is coverage good and where is it bad and
19	what are the needs, we would be very grateful to
20	receive that information.
21	MS. KRYSA: We can get that information
22	for you.

1	This represents my fourth generation of
2	TRICARE beneficiaries in my family. I have a
3	vested interest in this task force doing the best
4	they can for the mental-health benefit. Thank
5	you.

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt (Appl ause)
7	DR. MCCORMICK: Let me make one comment
8	if I could. I would be remiss if I did not. In
9	traveling around in your network, I have heard
10	some very positive things, and I think those goes
11	to both of you, from providers about the
12	reasonableness of the process for reviewing care
13	plans, the reasonableness for negotiating what the
14	patient needs. We understand that there are
15	restrictions on the fence you can work within, but
16	I do want to pass along those compliments about
17	how you work for the benefit of patients within
18	that fence.
19	DR. MACDERMID: Now we have a break for
20	minutes, until 9:30. Why don't you take 10?
21	(Recess)
22	DR. MACDERMID: I would like to welcome

1	Ms. Martha Lupo, Ms. Martha Jacques, Dr. Gary
2	Proctor, and Ms. Julie Ice who are here to speak
3	with us about Humana and the TRICARE Southern
4	Region. I would also like to make an announcement
5	that there are members of the media present and we $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($
6	welcome their presence, but we want to make clear
7	to presenters and to audience members that the
8	question periods are limited to members of the
9	task force and that if members of the media have

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt questions that they would like to ask of speakers,
11	please feel free to do that in the hallway after
12	the sessions are done. Welcome to our speakers.
13	MS. LUPO: Thank you much and good
14	morning. The purpose of our briefing here today
15	of course is just like all of our brothers and
16	sisters who have reported to you from the other
17	two regions, to present an overview of the
18	behavioral health benefit and how it is delivered
19	in the South Region which is our task. And to
20	touch on some of the task force areas of focus for
21	the '07 and specifically Section 723.
22	This is an outline of what we will be
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1	talking about. I am going to try to steer away
2	from some of the things that have been emphasized
3	in the other two regions. We deliver the same
4	benefit under the contracts in all three regions.
4	benefit unuer the contracts in air three regions.

Some nuances are a little bit different, but 5 basically we are the same, so we will try to 6 7 emphasize some of the things that perhaps they did 8 not have time to do and to make it interesting for 9 you. The first slide shows you a regional 10 11 In case nobody showed you the geography, 12 this is what it looks like. We had a question 13 here, how come North Carolina is not part of the

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt South. All I can say is some Yankee drew the
15	lines.
16	(Laughter)
17	MS. LUPO: We have 10 states in the
18	South that we oversee the health care there. We
19	have about 2.9 million beneficiaries. Because our
20	focus is active-duty and active-duty dependents, I
21	gave you the numbers there. Over 80 percent of
22	our active-duty beneficiaries are enrolled in

70

1 Prime which is an important point because that 2 lowers certain cost barriers that those who are not involved in Prime do experience. 4 The two primary sources of behavioral health care in the south. First, the Direct Care 5 6 System. This system is under the command and 7 control of the service surgeons general, and they deliver mental-health there. It is outside my 8 scope to talk about that and I am sure you will be 9 talking with them about what they liver there. 10 11 But the most important point here is that a lot of 12 the active-duty care is delivered within that 13 system. 14 The second major deliverer of behavioral health care out there are the managed care support 15 16 contractors particularly through their 17 subcontractor in our region which is Value

Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt Options, and Humana is the prime contractor, of

course.

The purpose of the managed care support contract is that it is a wrap-around contract as

we call it. What they do is particularly in MTF

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areas and around BRAC areas, they wrap around or

1

2	provide the full benefit. In other words, what
3	cannot be provided at the MTF they either provide
4	more of it or fill in the holes there, so it is a
5	wrap-around type contract. It is to supplement
6	the resources available from the MTF and enable
7	the delivery of behavioral health benefits. Our
8	focus is really beyond the NCSC delivery portion
9	of the behavioral health benefit.
10	You have seen this slide before. This
11	is the basis of our benefit. Some of our benefit
12	is defined in statute or U.S. Code which is
13	translated then again as we have heard before into
14	federal regulation which is 32 C.F.R. A further
15	refinement of those areas you will find in our
16	policy manuals, and they are available on the Web.
17	The TRICARE Policy Manual and the TRICARE
18	Operations Manual will detail how a lot of we are
19	supposed to be delivering all of our benefit, so
20	that might be something for the analysts to take a
21	look at as they peel apart the issues. The U.S.

72

incorporated by reference as part of the TRICARE
contract, so the managed care support contractors
are tasked and required to comply with all of the
requirements therein.
Taking a look at utilization, sometimes
that is an index of access, and this is what you
see for FY 05. We use FY 05 because it is a
complete year. Providers have up to 1 year to
file claims, and so to have a mature and
relatively complete year, FY 05 is it, and that
pertains to claims for active-duty and active-duty
family members. The active-duty claim is about \$5
million, and about 3.1 percent of in purchase care
for active duty, and that reflects I think that a
lot of the care is provided within the MTFs for
active-duty members. For active-duty members,
about \$29 million was paid which is about 8.3
percent of dollars paid for all care for active-
duty dependents to give you a focus on it. We can
provide more data on that. We would be glad to do
that separately. I do not want to get too deep
into statistics right now, but we will be happy to

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73

1	provide the task force with any data.
2	DR. MACDERMID: We love data, and it is
3	Christmas time. Please send us data.
4	MS. LUPO: We will put all of those
5	together and send you the spreadsheets and the
6	information papers to interpret those spreadsheets
7	if that is agreeable.
8	Moving on to the next side, I would like
9	to present Dr. Gary Proctor who will be talking
10	about the behavioral health providers that we have
11	in the South network.
12	DR. PROCTOR: Thank you, Martha. As Dr.
13	Wagoner mentioned, if you do have any questions
14	during the presentation, please feel free to
15	interrupt at any time.
16	In the South region, Humana Military
17	with Value Options as a subcontractor has a little
18	over 9,200 network providers in the South region.
19	These are individual providers. This includes
20	psychiatrists, psychologists, doctoral-level
20 21	psychiatrists, psychologists, doctoral-level clinical psychologists, masters-level providers

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74

1 practitioners, marriage and family therapists,

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt pastoral counselors, and mental-health counselors.
3	The breakdown of the numbers in that 9,270, the
4	psychiatrists are approximately 1,600 or so, we
5	have over 2,000 clinical psychologists, and the
6	remainder are the masters-level providers.
7	In addition to individual providers, we
8	have 255 facilities currently with a number of
9	programs, and in a few slides we will discuss that
10	a little more in-depth. In addition to the
11	network, there are a large number of nonnetwork
12	providers. In a recent claims look that we had
13	run, there were over 7,000 claims from different
14	nonnetwork providers that were received, but these
15	are usually onesies and twosies. The actual
16	number of nonnetwork care in the South is limited.
17	One of the issues that we took out of
18	the NDAA that we wanted to address for the task
19	force was services and languages other than
20	English that were available in the South region,
21	and of our 9,270 providers, 1,404 of them have
22	indicated that they do have a language proficiency

- in a language other than English. Spanish is by
- 2 far the highest which is important in the South
- 3 because we do cover South Florida and we cover the
- 4 Texas region also, and 33 languages are
- 5 represented.

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt For the network, which would be true in
7	the West region and the North region, too, we do a
8	fairly extensive background check and
9	credentialing process and recredentialing process
10	for our providers that includes a criminal history
11	background check, national practitioner databank,
12	and Medicare check. We look into their
13	educational and training requirements, also their
14	licensure, any malpractice issues in the past, and
15	we also ensure that they have current adequate
16	malpractice insurance. Also we will look at any
17	other kind of required certifications when there
18	is not a license afforded by the state. This
19	would be such as an applied behavioral analyst
20	position type of provider that provides ABA
21	therapy. They have national certifications, but
22	many states do not recognize them as an individual

1	provi der.
2	DR. MCCORMICK: May I ask a question?
3	DR. PROCTOR: Yes, sir.
4	DR. MCCORMICK: As we highlighted
5	before, there really is not currently a benefit
3	for straight outpatient substance abuse for
7	teenagers, for example. Much of the care that you
8	do cover is actually provided in residential
9	facilities by certified drug and alcohol

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt counselors. If there were to be a benefit added
11	for straight outpatient substance abuse, my
12	question is, would you then be able to cover CDACs
13	as providers? I guess the real question is, who
14	determines who can be a provider? Is that statute
15	or is that something that is left up to you as
16	Value Options?
17	DR. PROCTOR: We are not able to
18	determine provider types. That is determined by
19	policy, and I believe it is also in regulation.
20	Individual certified outpatient addiction
21	counselors are not covered. You are correct that
22	individual outpatient substance treatment even

77

with an ACM addictionologist would not be covered 1 2 under the current benefit plan. 3 In addition to the individual providers that we have in the South, we have 255 total 4 facilities. This would include a number of 5 different facility types and different program 6 When you break down the different programs 7 types. 8 that are available in the South, we have 216 9 inpatient psychiatric programs and 128 inpatient 10 detoxification programs. One point I would like 11 to point out also is detoxification on an outpatient basis so to speak is not a covered 12 13 benefit currently. We have 73 inpatient

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx rehabilitation programs for chemical dependency.
15	There are 10 partial hospital programs in the
16	TRICARE program and eight of these are network.
17	There are 88 substance abuse partial programs, and
18	there are 15 residential treatment programs and
19	all 15 are within the network.
20	MS. LUPO: With this slide I wanted to
21	show you that when we talk about barriers to care
22	and cost, I know that certainly on the commercial

78

1 side, the cost shares and deductibles and cost of 2 care is much higher than what we are providing under our benefit here. I just wanted to show you 4 and flash up there that this is also available in the TRICARE web and what the co-payments are for 5 6 active-duty family members. For the various 7 services you see down on the left-hand column, if they are enrolled in Prime, and remember 80 8 percent of them are, there is no co-payment for 9 Of course, if they elect not to 10 those services. 11 enroll in Prime, these are the co-payments for 12 Extra and Standard which can run into considerable 13 out-of-pocket costs. This is why we emphasize so 14 much Prime and the advantages that it gives to active-duty family members in terms of cost of 15 16 care.

Some of the access to care, and that was

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt one aspect of access to care and let's talk a
19	little bit more about that since folks really have
20	not at least in the last presentation talked too
21	much about it specifically. Some of the things we
22	have in place for active-duty family members, they

1	can self-refer for the first eight mental-health
2	visits without a referral and authorization. That
3	is something that you do not really see too much
4	on the commercial side, and it is there by design.
5	When this benefit was first designed circa 1993,
6	that was designed specifically for that purpose,
7	to decrease a person's embarrassment or emotional
8	barrier that they might have to go through, their
9	PCM to go see a mental-health counselor. This was
10	to help people feel free to contact those
11	providers without anybody's particular permission.
12	DR. MACDERMID: In what unit of time are
13	those first eight? Is that lifetime, per year,
14	per problem?
15	MS. LUPO: It is for fiscal year.
16	Secondly, the cost share versus inpatient and
17	outpatient, we already talked about that for
18	active duty. Of course, under the supplemental
19	care program there is no co-payment or cost share
20	for purchased care. We just detailed the cost
21	shares and the deductibles and so forth depending

80

1	if medications are required to treat
2	their condition, there is no cost at the MTF for
3	those medications if they can get them there. If
4	they cannot, then there is retail and they will
5	order the capability and these are the cost shares
6	for that. They are very low. Of course, there is
7	no cost share for medications.
8	Assistance with finding providers who
9	have questions, we recommend in the South that you
10	use the Value Options 1-800 number. We have it on
11	a number of our handouts and fliers and certainly
12	on the Web. This gets you to somebody who can
13	help you pretty directly with any questions or
14	needs for access. There is also the Humana web
15	that is available for folks to go and get
16	information from. Or they can visit the TRICARE
17	service centers who are located at BRAK sites and
18	at the MTFs to get assistance if they so choose.
19	The other part of the benefit that I do
20	not think anybody has mentioned is that if a
21	person is referred to a provider that is greater
22	than 100 miles, then they can be eligible for the

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81

1	TRICARE Prime travel benefit which will pay per
2	diem, a medical attendant if that is necessary to
3	transport that person for that particular episode
4	of care. So that is out there too as far as
5	helping to break down some of the financial
6	barriers of getting care if it cannot be found
7	locally.
8	DR. PROCTOR: One of the key points that
9	seemed to be brought up in the Act was how TRICARE
10	coordinates with community-based resources. In
11	the South this is primarily done via individual
12	case management. These are the more high-risk,
13	high-cost beneficiaries. Certain community
14	resources that may not be available under the
15	TRICARE benefit would include community mental-
16	health types of resources such as day treatment
17	programs and crisis intervention units. There are
18	group homes, halfway houses, and wrap-around
19	services in home that are provided by various
20	other funding sources that our case managers will
21	assist the beneficiaries in accessing as
22	eligibility allows.

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2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt community-based resources in the web. So we will
3	use the case management program to coordinate with
4	these community resources, and that is the process
5	that is done in the South region.
6	MS. LUPO: Outreach in education was
7	something I did not hear talked about too much,
8	but I know in the South we have some good news
9	there. First of all, we have lots of Web
10	information out there and I turned in a notebook
11	that I pulled down every piece of web literature
12	about mental health and have turned it over to
13	someone's custody, so you can take a look at that,
14	but you can also access it on the Web. The neat
15	part about that one when I was reviewing was that
16	the topics were all easily readable, not at a high
17	level of understanding, and they all were germane
18	to what is happening today within our particular
19	beneficiary population. Things like discussions
20	of the stages of deployment and reunion
21	experienced by military families. Certainly if
22	people have concerns about that or want to get

prepared for the homecoming, those materials are available and they are very good.

Symptoms of mental illness. This is general information out there so hopefully people

will learn if they see things that do not seem

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6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts $$ FINAL txt quite right, they can get more information about
7	what the symptoms of mental illness are. These
8	questions in 723 also talked about what do you do
9	to help people identify behavioral illness or
10	mental illness, so there is specific information
11	out there on these topics which are of particular
12	interest to our beneficiary population, like ADHD,
13	autism, opposition or defiant disorder, PTSD,
14	eating disorders, substance abuse, suicide,
15	depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder,
16	schizophrenia, and personality disorders. All of
17	that information is out there in fairly plain
18	language that is accessible and can help folks
19	with educating themselves about identifying these
20	particular problems.
21	We also have periodic provider and
22	beneficiary newsletters which are sent out to our

84

which highlight various issues of behavioral health of the day, so those are going out to our providers and beneficiaries. Value Options and Humana also sent out, and there is a handout in the notebook that I submitted, a specific handout

beneficiaries and our providers in the network

8 identification of symptoms post-deployment, PDTS

to the Reserve component regarding the

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9 and depression in particular, so those were mail-

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10	outs to	the Reserve	component.	_	

11 In the South, we have found that 12 probably our greatest challenge in TRICARE is getting the information to the beneficiary who can 13 14 use it so they know their benefit and understand 15 who to call when they need help. We have done a 16 number of things. One of the things we did was we 17 try to leverage the experience, knowledge, and 18 connections of those health advisers in the Guard and Reserve units, Army, Air Force, and Marine 19 20 Reserves. We have made contact with all those 21 establishments, with all of the state Guard units, 22 with all of the helping personnel that they have

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1	there we have linkages to them. We have quarterly
2	meetings with them via VTC to keep them up to date
3	on what is going on, and they have our number in
4	return if they need anything or have any questions
5	or concerns. We have set that up, and hopefully
6	as people understand more about their benefit,
7	that mental health is also part of that benefit.
8	We send postcards directly to the homes
9	of new active-duty families regarding their
10	benefit and who to call for questions. You would
11	be surprised at the number of call backs we get
12	from that, and it is a postcard that is a magnet
13	and it has all those numbers that you stick on

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt your refrigerator, you all have it I am sure, all
15	those special numbers on our refrigerators. We
16	have found that this is a good way people to not
17	lose it and perhaps refer to it. We get a lot of
18	calls saying I didn't even know I had a health
19	care benefit, so we are getting responses and we
20	are getting through to the newly accessed out
21	there. Certainly, as they learn about their
22	TRICARE benefit in general, they will learn that

1	they have a mental-health benefit as well.
2	We have TRICARE Direct to You which is a
3	computer and audio connection and we connect with
4	the various Guard and Reserve units. We can
5	actually broadcast instruction on various issues,
6	any issue really, and have it interactive. What
7	we are trying to do is push this forward to the
8	Guard and Reserve constituency so that we can talk
9	about the various aspects of the benefit with the
10	beneficiaries. We could have up to 200 people in
11	the room and run those slides and have it
12	interactive. It is a little slow getting started,
13	so any help that you can give with getting the
14	word out, that is a great venue for getting the
15	word out about mental-health benefits and how to
16	access as well.
17	We do three regular broadcasts out

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt through that to the Guard and Reserve. They can
19	sign up on the Web or we can do it ad hoc as they
20	need it, and the three that we have in the can
21	right now are TRP and your benefits under TRP,
22	TRS, your benefits under that, and the benefits

1	after deployment. Sometimes there is a lot of
2	confusion about where your benefits are after you
3	return from deployment, so that is one of the
4	canned broadcasts that we have using that system.
5	That brings us to the end of our
6	presentation, and we are subject to your
7	questi ons.
8	DR. BLAZER: I will just start out with
9	I want to ask specifically about the 1,600
10	providers that you have in psychiatry. I know by
11	rumor that a number of psychiatrists actually
12	choose not to sign up with organizations like
13	Value Options, and I am curious about do you feel
14	like you have an adequate of psychiatrists under
15	the Value Options, and of those psychiatrists who
16	are under Value Options for Humana military, do
17	you have them actually, again, putting limits that
18	limit the likelihood of people having available
19	psychiatric care? I am not talking so much about
20	distribution here because I know that that is
21	going to be issue. I am talking more about the

88

1	program due to cost restrictions.
2	DR. PROCTOR: There are a number of
3	issues with regard to psychiatrists in particular
4	participating in the network, and reimbursement is
5	certainly one of the top ones. Child
6	psychiatrists as a subset of psychiatrists is even
7	higher of a challenge. When you have a limited
8	number geographically as you mentioned of
9	psychiatrists in some of these rural areas where a
10	number of bases are, it is not financially or
11	business smart for them to take a high load of
12	TRICARE beneficiaries. They do for patriotic
13	reasons a lot of times participate, but at times
14	there are access issues when we need to clinician
15	where we have a clinician call their office and
16	say this patient really needs to get in to see
17	you. So we do very diligently try to get patients
18	in to see, and we have 99 percent of our
19	authorizations into the network, however, it is a
20	struggle at times, and in particular with
21	psychi atrists.
22	DR. MACDERMID: Can you tell us how

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1	individualized case management happens in your
2	network?
3	DR. PROCTOR: Case management can happen
4	by a variety of different avenues. A beneficiary
5	can self-refer. A provider can refer a
6	beneficiary for case management review. Our
7	clinicians when they do perhaps concurrent review
8	either on an inpatient or an RTC level of care can
9	refer to case management. The MTF can refer for
10	case management. There is a case management
11	referral form out on the Humana military Website,
12	so there are a number of avenues to get case
13	management evaluation.
14	DR. MCCORMICK: Value Options is a
15	behavioral carve-out of Humana. Is that correct?
16	DR. PROCTOR: That is correct.
17	DR. MCCORMICK: One of the issues that
18	would be good for us to learn more about are what
19	the incentives are. Is the carve-out paid on a
20	per capita basis? What are the incentives for
21	your carve-out? Are you paid on a per capita
22	basis? Are you paid on some cost over the actual

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90

1 billings that you do?

	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt DR. PROCTOR: You mean the contract
2	DR. PROCTOR: You mean the contract
3	between Value Options and HMHS?
4	DR. MCCORMICK: Right.
5	DR. PROCTOR: The way the current
6	contracts are set up is administrative in nature.
7	Julie Ice is our Humana military representative.
8	Perhaps she would want to field that question.
9	MS. ICE: I would have to say our
10	contract with Value Options is proprietary and I
11	cannot share that information.
12	DR. MCCORMICK: So you cannot tell us
13	whether there are incentives for Value Options to
14	see fewer people as often is true in a capitated
15	contract?
16	MS. ICE: I cannot discuss our contract
17	negotiations with Value Options.
18	DR. MACDERMID: I am interested in the
19	evidence about the merits of having people be able
20	to self-refer for these right mental-health
21	visits. Has anyone run any numbers on what that
22	has done to the use of mental-health services? We

1	have been trying to discuss and we have been
2	learning about having people have to go through a
3	primary care provider versus not and where do they
4	get the best care. Do you have any data about
5	that?

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx
7	difficult. The initial eight with the self-
8	referral has been in place for a number of years,
9	at least since the beginning of the TRICARE
10	contracts. Self-referral is the standard in the
11	industry. There are certain pass-throughs as what
12	the industry would call it of a certain number of
13	visits. The eight unmanaged from a process
14	standpoint has been somewhat confusing for
15	beneficiaries. If a beneficiary is seeing perhaps
16	two providers, a psychiatrist and let's say a
17	social worker for therapy, those eight are total
18	per beneficiary per fiscal year and at times the
19	providers do not know how many visits the
20	beneficiary has accessed. Value Options actually
21	offers all of our network providers an unmanaged
22	eight authorization to keep those claims payments

92

1 from happening, but in general the eight is 2 somewhat confusing for beneficiaries. I do not have any data specifically to 3 4 say whether that increases access or whether is beneficial or not. We did run some recent numbers 5 6 in one of our MTF areas, one of our Prime service areas, that the number of referrals coming out of 7 the MTF that actually resulted in a claim, a visit 8 9 to that behavioral health provider, there was a

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx match between the authorization and the provider,
11	was about 50 percent. For beneficiaries who
12	called up and self-referred, and we entered that
13	authorization, there was match of about 80
14	percent. From data and, again, that is very
15	limited, it does seem to be that if the
16	beneficiary is able to pick their own provider and
17	is able to self-refer that they might follow-up a
18	little bit higher than if they are referred by
19	PCM
20	DR. MACDERMID: Do you have any evidence
21	or any perception of whether the sessions offered
22	through One Source have cut into your business?

93

DR. PROCTOR: 1 We have not seen a 2 decrease in outpatient utilization from One 3 Source. There are some issues. In the transfer between One Source and continued outpatient mental 4 health, a number of their providers are not 5 TRICARE providers, and I do not know if other 6 7 speakers have brought that issue up, but they are 8 able to have certain provider types and providers that are not TRICARE certified, and then there is 9 10 a continuity of care issue that arises. COL CAMPISE: I have a question for you. 11 If I understood correctly, you cannot tell us if 12 13 there are financial incentives for not seeing more

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt clients. I am wondering if you can answer a
15	different question that is related. In one of our
16	base visits there was a network that had two child
17	and adolescent psychiatrists. It turns out there
18	was only really one and the other one had not seen
19	anybody for a year, so they were having to wait 9
20	months for their initial appointments. Can you
21	tell us what you do to rectify situations like
22	that?

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DR. PROCTOR: In areas that we are having difficulty finding providers, and in particular, a child psychiatrist is a good example, we will do two things. On the provider relations side we will try to recruit every appropriate provider that is in the area and we will reimburse them up to the CHAMPUS allowable rate to come into the network. Especially with psychiatrists you have to go to CMAC many times. So we will try to get as many providers, and then we may have to reach out 40 or 50 miles to get as many providers that are available and that will parti ci pate. On the utilization management referral side, we have done some say perhaps innovative things depending on the case. If there are

pediatric groups or family practitioner groups

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt that have providers who are either, A, specially
19	trained in behavioral health issues, sometimes you
20	will have a family practitioner who has done a
21	psychiatric residency and these are few and far
22	between, but we will work with other provider

1	types who have specialized behavioral health
2	services available if it is just a referral outlet
3	for ADHD medication. Sometimes we have to bring
4	them into case management, sometimes the Prime
5	travel benefit comes into effect, so there are a
6	number of things that we try to look at in those
7	si tuati ons.
8	DR. MACDERMID: I will ask you the same
9	question that we have asked many of our speakers,
10	if you could suggest to us things that we should
11	recommend what would you suggest?
12	DR. PROCTOR: You mean like a Christmas
13	list?
14	DR. MACDERMID: Sure.
15	DR. PROCTOR: I could speak for Martha I
16	think, too, that we mostly agree with the majority
17	of what the North indicated with regard to IOPs
18	and different levels of care. The flexibility in
19	the benefit is a restriction. The different types
20	of providers, the different types of levels of
21	care are definitely problematic.

96

1	or lack of?
2	DR. PROCTOR: Lack of flexibility. One
3	level of care, one provider type that was not
4	brought up here at least today that I did want to
5	mention are free-standing eating disorder sorts of
6	programs. Eating disorders, in particular
7	anorexia, are one of the highest morbidity and
8	mortality mental-health disorders that are out
9	there and free-standing eating disorder programs
10	that are not hospital based are not a TRICARE
11	benefit. This is actually policy based. I do not
12	believe that it is C.F.R. based. But there are a
13	number of free-standing eating disorder programs
14	that are there that are not available for our
15	beneficiaries, and that has been an issue, too. I
16	think the individual outpatient chemical
17	dependency treatment is definitely an issue. And
18	then the various levels of care that other payors
19	actually will offer that TRICARE does not, and
20	those would be the things that I would focus on.
21	DR. MCCORMICK: The word parity has been
22	used. Let me just clarify one thing. Are we

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1	correct in our understanding that there are limits
2	on the number of psychiatric inpatient days per
3	year, while there are not limits on the number of
4	medical days per year? If that is true, is that
5	really a big thing for you guys?
6	DR. PROCTOR: The structure of the
7	facility-based mental-health benefit does have a
8	limit on inpatient days, RTC days, and partial
9	days. There are also some limits on these
10	outpatient substance abase groups, but those are
11	primarily the top three. These are waiverable,
12	and the way the regulation reads, in special
13	circumstances, when there are new diagnostic
14	considerations, when are new treatment plan
15	considerations. So it is a limit, but it is
16	waiverable. The way it could be viewed is there
17	is just a little bit higher threshold, something
18	new is going on and there are certain aspects of
19	this case in which a waiver would be appropriate.
20	The regulation actually reads that there is a
21	statutory presumption against waiving it, but it
22	is able to be done.

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98

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt bit issue for us clearly, especially with
3	deploying so many Reserve components as we heard
4	before, is the reality that a family member may be
5	living in a small town where there is a provider
6	that provider might not have very much experience
7	with what military stresses are like and military
8	issues are like? What if anything do you do to
9	try to up-educate providers who do not have a lot
10	of experience with combat stress and things like
11	that?
12	DR. PROCTOR: In the initial
13	credentialing and education, we do tell them about
14	the benefit and all the requirements, we did send
15	out to all of our network providers in 2005 a
16	mailing on posttraumatic stress disorder in
17	particular with regard to recognition, and to
18	treatment. That is primarily what we have done to
19	date.
20	DR. MACDERMID: Are there any other
21	questions from members of the task force? If not,
22	I think you are out.
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DR. PROCTOR: Thank you.

(Applause)

LTG KILEY: Thank you very much.

According to our schedule, this ends this session

of the public open session. We will close and

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6	take a 5-minute break and then go into executive
7	session. We are scheduled to reopen at about
8	12:50 today for one more brief TRICARE
9	reimbursement on a conference call. Then tomorrow
10	for those in the audience, we have a whole series
11	of presentations from both special interest groups
12	and DOD starting at 8 o'clock in the morning in an
13	opening session. So that is it. Thank you.
14	(Recess)
15	DR. MACDERMID: It looks like everybody
16	is seated and ready to go, so I will rap the
17	gavel. Welcome to this session of the DOD Task
18	Force on Mental Health. For those who were not
19	here yesterday, this is a congressionally mandated
20	task force asked to look into the current military
21	mental-health system. The overall intent of our
22	meeting here today is to gain insight into that
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1	system and ultimately provide Congress with
2	recommendations for areas of improvement, but also
3	to acknowledge areas that are flourishing. We
4	have asked specific speakers to present to the
5	task force because we are particularly interested
6	in their programs and experience. Let's go around
7	the room and introduce ourselves.
8	COL CAMPISE: Good afternoon. I am Rick
9	Campise. I am a pediatric psychologist. I am in

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt charge of deployment behavioral health with the
11	Air Force Surgeon General's Office.
12	MS. FRYAR: Good afternoon. I am
13	Deborah Fryar, the family member representative to
14	the task force.
15	COL DAVIES: Good afternoon. I am
16	Colonel Jeff Davies, the alternate designated
17	federal official for the task force.
18	DR. MCCORMICK: I am Dick McCormick, a
19	clinical psychologist, a civilian member of the
20	task force.
21	CAPT MACEACHERN: Good afternoon. I am
22	Captain Margaret MacEachern, a Navy child and
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1	adolescent psychiatrist.
2	MS. POWER: I am Kathryn Power, the
3	Director of the Center for Mental Health Services
4	at the Department of Health and Human Services.
5	LTC DOUGLAS: I am John Douglas,
6	Headquarters, Marine Corps Manpower and Reserve
7	Affairs.
8	DR. MACDERMID: I am Shelley MacDermid.
9	I am an associate dean in the College of Consumer
10	and Family Sciences at Purdue University.
11	DR. ZEISS: I am Dr. Antoinette Zeiss.
12	I am the Deputy Chief Consultant in the Office of
13	Mental Health Services at Department of Veterans

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt Affairs, and I represent VA on the task force.
15	COL ORMAN: I am Dr. Dave Orman. I am a
16	psychiatrist in the Army. I travel full-time in
17	support of the task force site visits.
18	LCDR WERBEL: I am Dr. Aaron Werbel. I
19	am a clinical psychologist and I am the Behavioral
20	Health Affairs Officer at Headquarters, Marine
21	Corps.
22	CAPT KLAM: I am Dr. Warren Klam. I a
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	102
1	child and adolescent psychiatrist. I am the
2	Navy's Psychiatry Special Leader.
3	COL PEREIRA: Good afternoon. I am Dr.
4	Angela Pereira, social work representative to the
5	task force.
6	DR. MCCURDY: I am Layton McCurdy, a
7	clinical psychiatrist and a civilian member of the
8	task force.
9	DR. BLAZER: I am Dan Blazer, a
10	psychiatrist/epidemiologist from Duke University.
11	I am also on the Defense Health Board and not only
12	serving on the task force but in liaison between
13	the Defense Health Board and the task force.
14	DR. MACDERMID: Dr. Burke, do you have
15	any administrative comments for us?
16	DR. BURKE: Yes. Thank you, Dr.
17	MacDermid. I would like to welcome everyone to

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt the afternoon session. For those attendees who
19	have not done so already, please sign the general
20	attendance roster on the table near the front
21	door. We will be transcribing this open session,
22	so please use microphones when speaking and

1	clearly state your name. The transcripts will be
2	published on the task force's Website within 90
3	days of this meeting. We would also like to ask
4	those who make comments to be respectful of their
5	fellow persons here and allow those who are
6	speaking courtesy and respect. Restrooms are
7	located outside the main door on the right, and
8	for any administrative requirements, please see
9	Ms. Bennett at the front door, or Ms. Farrell who
10	is taking care of audiovisual. Thank you, Dr.
11	MacDermi d.
12	DR. MACDERMID: Thank you, Dr. Burke.
12 13	DR. MACDERMID: Thank you, Dr. Burke. Ms. Ellen Embrey, the designated federal official
	v
13	Ms. Ellen Embrey, the designated federal official
13 14	Ms. Ellen Embrey, the designated federal official for the task force's parent, the Federal Advisory
13 14 15	Ms. Ellen Embrey, the designated federal official for the task force's parent, the Federal Advisory Committee, the Defense Health Board, had an
13 14 15 16	Ms. Ellen Embrey, the designated federal official for the task force's parent, the Federal Advisory Committee, the Defense Health Board, had an unavoidable conflict and will not be able to
13 14 15 16	Ms. Ellen Embrey, the designated federal official for the task force's parent, the Federal Advisory Committee, the Defense Health Board, had an unavoidable conflict and will not be able to attend this meeting. In her absence she has
13 14 15 16 17	Ms. Ellen Embrey, the designated federal official for the task force's parent, the Federal Advisory Committee, the Defense Health Board, had an unavoidable conflict and will not be able to attend this meeting. In her absence she has appointed Colonel Jeffrey Davies, the Army's
13 14 15 16 17 18	Ms. Ellen Embrey, the designated federal official for the task force's parent, the Federal Advisory Committee, the Defense Health Board, had an unavoidable conflict and will not be able to attend this meeting. In her absence she has appointed Colonel Jeffrey Davies, the Army's Surgeon General Executive Officer as the alternate

104

1	COL DAVIES: Dr. MacDermid, yes, I
2	would, and as the acting designated federal
3	official for the Defense Health Board, a federal
4	advisory committee to the Secretary of Defense and
5	it serves as a scientific advisory body to the
6	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs,
7	as well as the Surgeons General of the military
8	departments, I hereby call this meeting to order.
9	DR. MACDERMID: I believe while we were
10	going through these introductions I heard the
11	little chirp on the phone that signals that our
12	speakers have arrived. Am I correct? Is there
13	someone on the phone?
14	MS. COVIE: Yes, you are correct. This
15	is TRICARE Management Activity and we are located
16	in Aurora, Colorado.
17	DR. MACDERMID: Let me mention to
18	members of the audience in attendance that Mr.
19	Michael O'Bar is here in person, Ms. Chris Covie
20	and Mr. Stan Regensburg will be presenting via the
21	telephone. We have it miked, so everybody will be
22	able to hear it. We welcome our speakers. Please

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1	go ahead.
2	MS. COVIE: Good afternoon. This is
3	Christine Covie from TRICARE Management Activity.
4	I am here to do a brief introduction. I'm sorry,
5	I need to introduce our panel members. I have
6	Stan Regensburg and Mr. Dave Bennett, as well as
7	myself, and were asked to address the issue of
8	mental-health reimbursement. I do not want to
9	take Mike O'Bar's thunder, so we are going to turn
10	it over to him.
11	MR. O'BAR: Thank you, Christine. Good
12	afternoon, and I appreciate the opportunity to
13	appear here before the task force and hopefully
14	adequately address your concerns which I
15	understand primarily in our portion of the
16	presentation here are having to do with our
17	TRICARE reimburses for mental-health services.
18	I am assigned to the TRICARE Management
19	Activity and work in the TRICARE Operations
20	Section and head up what is called the Benefits
21	Division there. As a collateral duty, I am
22	currently leading a work group on behavioral

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2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt Management Activity, Major General Granger,
3	established in response to correspondence he
4	received in June from the TRICARE regional office
5	director in the North region that had been
6	coordinated with the other two regional directors,
7	the South director and the West director, that
8	asserted that we were unable to obtain and retain
9	in our private-sector care network adequate
10	numbers of partial hospitalization programs,
11	SUDRUF, and RTC facilities to satisfy the needs of
12	beneficiaries. The assertion also attributed this
13	to the reimbursement rates that we used, as well
14	as to the TRICARE certification requirements.
15	Major General Granger's reaction to that
16	was that there was not enough data along with the
17	assertion to support it and so he established the
18	work group to go out and try to gather facts to
19	see whether or not the hypothesis that had been
20	asserted by the TRICARE North regional director
21	could be supported. The work group has had two
22	meetings and are very much in the midst of the

107

data-gathering effort at this point, so we really 1 do not have any conclusions that we have reached 2 that we could share, and we certainly have not 3 even reported out to Major General Granger yet. 4 5 The folks you will hear from on the

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt phone here, as Christine Covie mentioned, are at
7	our TRICARE Management Activity facility in
8	Aurora, Colorado, and Christine and Stan
9	Regensburg work in the medical benefits and
10	reimbursement systems offices so they are very
11	much the experts on the details of how we actually
12	reimburse for mental-health services.
13	DR. MACDERMID: I am sorry to interject
14	so early, but when do you anticipate that this
15	work group will have information that they could
16	share?
17	MR. O'BAR: I would think in a month and
18	a half or 2 months.
19	DR. MACDERMID: And you will make sure
20	that that gets to the task force?
21	MR. 0'BAR: Through General Granger,
22	certainly.

1	DR. MCCORMICK: Could I just ask a
2	process question on that same thing? If you did
3	in fact find out that there were issues with
4	either reimbursement or the accreditation process
5	who would have the authority to make remedy to
6	that? Would that require a change in law, a
7	change in regulations, or would the major general
8	that you mentioned have the authority to actually
9	do something about that?

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt MR. 0'BAR: I think it would depend on
11	what kind of recommendations were made for
12	changing either of those. Some of those changes
13	would be within our authority, some of them are in
14	law, and some of them are actually operationalized
15	in the Code of Federal Regulations.
16	DR. MACDERMID: I am pointing to the
17	phone, so if you would like to speak up, we are
18	anxious to hear from you.
19	MS. COVIE: Is that a segue to TMA
20	Aurora?
21	DR. MACDERMID: Yes, I think so.
22	MS. COVIE: I would like to introduce
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1	momentarily our Division Director. Rita Micek (?)
2	is here with us and will help be providing
3	information as well. I think Rita would like to
4	make a few comments at first concerning the depth
5	of material we are addressing. We have plenty of
6	details and probably could talk ad infinitum about
7	reimbursement. So please feel free to let us
8	know. If we may have skipped something or you
9	require something after the fact, we are more than
10	happy to comply. With that, this is Rita Micek.
11	MS. MICEK: Good afternoon. What we are
12	planning today is go over some historical
13	background information on how the various rates

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx have been established and why they were
15	established the way they are, and then to also
16	talk about how we do annual updates, how we differ
17	or how we are the same as Medicare. Hopefully
18	that will give you a broad enough background, and
19	we certainly are here to answer any questions. If
20	that is not what you are looking for, please let
21	us known, but that is the approach we are taking,
22	to try to just give you a broad overview of our

110

1 reimbursement policies for mental-health care. MS. COVIE: If there are not any 2 3 questions, I think we will get started. We will 4 start with the historical developments of inpatient mental health. Stan Regensburg is going 5 6 to go ahead and talk about that. 7 MR. REGENSBURG: Before I start, we are going to be looking at inpatient mental-health 8 reimbursement, also partial hospitalization 9 reimbursement, and residential treatment center 10 11 reimbursement. I will be talking about the 12 inpatient mental health and how that all came 13 about and how we pay for those inpatient services. 14 In 1988 we drafted a proposed and final rule concerning our reimbursement system for the 15

payment of mental-health services in psychiatric

hospitals and psychiatric units in acute care

16

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt hospitals. The official effective date was
19	January 1, 1989, where the admissions to these
20	facilities were to be paid under this per diem
21	payment system. Let me step back and say that
22	prior to that we paid billed charges to these

1	facilities because we did not have a reimbursement
2	system developed at that time, or acute care
3	hospitals, if a patient is admitted to an acute
4	care hospital and that hospital does not have a
5	psychiatric unit, the treatment that is rendered
6	in that acute care hospital would be paid under
7	our DRG reimbursement system, and our DRG
8	reimbursement system is patterned after Medicare's
9	reimbursement system. It is based on diagnostic-
10	related groups and this system is updated every
11	year around October 1. We follow the same update
12	process that Medicare uses for that DRG
13	reimbursement system.
14	However, in the case of psychiatric
15	hospitals and psychiatric units that are in these
16	acute care hospitals, Medicare excepted these
17	facilities from their prospective payment system
18	which was a DRG reimbursement system, and since
19	TRICARE and at that time CHAMPUS did so much
20	business with these facilities, we decided that we
21	needed to develop our own reimbursement system and

112

1	per day payment. Those rates were based on
2	charged data from CHAMPUS charges that we had
3	received from these psychiatric hospitals and
4	psychiatric units.
5	The development of the proposed and
6	final rule were laid out and we had very close
7	contact with the American Psychiatric Association
8	in coming up with the system that was finally
9	decided on in our final rule. They helped us in
10	identifying what they felt we ought to include in
11	our payments and what would work for the
12	government, and they were very influential in
13	helping us develop our reimbursement system.
14	As I said, the payment system is based
15	on per diem rates. Under the per diem rates we
16	have two categories of providers. We have what is
17	called a high-volume category of providers, and a
18	low-volume category of providers. Those that fall
19	into the high volume category have 25 or more
20	discharges in a federal fiscal year, and by so
21	doing, they qualify for a high-volume hospital-
22	specific per diem rate. The low-volume providers

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1	are just the opposite. They have less than 25
2	TRICARE discharges in a federal fiscal year and
3	they have a rate based on what we call a regional
4	rate.
5	Let me look at the high-volume and give
6	you some information about those per diems. The
7	high-volume rate is specific and has been
8	established specifically for the provider based on
9	TRICARE charge data. Those rates are all-
10	inclusive for the most part. That means that they
11	would include all the services and costs of the
12	high-volume provider. There may be some
13	exceptions regarding professional services, and
14	those could be billed separately depending on the
15	billing practices of that facility. Once a
16	provider has been identified by TRICARE as high-
17	volume, they remain in that category. They cannot
18	lose that status as high-volume.
19	In the case of the low-volume provider,
20	as I mentioned, we have regional rates. We have
21	nine regions. These regions were based on the
22	federal census regions. We felt at the time, and

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114

1 this was agreed to by the American Psychiatric

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt Association, that these regions that had been
3	established by the federal Census Bureau, all of
4	the states within that region are located in a
5	specific area and it was easy for us to keep that
6	data for those states in coming up with a rate for
7	that region. There is a little difference for the
8	low-volume providers. The regional rates are
9	further adjusted for a facility in a certain area.
10	For instance, a facility in Atlanta, Georgia,
11	would get what we call an area wage adjustment
12	that would be different than maybe a rural area of
13	Georgia. That adjustment is applied to the
14	regional rate for the specific facility. In
15	addition to that, we have an adjustment for
16	indirect medical education for those hospitals
17	that may have connection with a teaching program.
18	They get an additional adjustment for that to
19	cover that cost.
20	Also the regional rates are adjusted or
21	get some additional payment for direct medical
22	education costs. These three adjustments are

different than the high-volumes. High-volumes do
not participate in these adjustments.

You may be asking where did we come up
with the adjustments. The adjustments came from
our DRG reimbursement system. The DRG

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt reimbursement system also has adjustments for area	:
7	wages, indirect medical education, and so we just	
8	patterned those adjustments for the regional rates	
9	for the low-volume providers and for the DRG	
10	reimbursement system.	
11	As I indicated, the facilities that come	
12	under the mental-health per diem payment system	
13	are those that are exempt from the Medical	
14	prospective DRG reimbursement system, and the	
15	services, the admissions to these facilities would	
16	fall under what we call DRG's 425 to 432, this is	
17	the mental-health DRG; 433 to 437 are the	
18	substance use disorder DRGs; and then we added 900	
19	and 901 DRGs that would also come into play for	
20	these facilities under the per diem payment	
21	system.	
22	LCDR WERBEL: I have a question if you	
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1	can hear me on the phone.	
2	MR. REGENSBURG: Sure.	
3	LCDR WERBEL: Fully cognizant of the	
4	fact that there is quite a range here we are	
5	talking about between the high and low probably	
6	and with all the adjustments, on average how do	
7	those compare to the Medicare-based reimbursement	
8	rates, higher or lower?	

 $M\!S.$ COVIE: I am prepared to handle that

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt question if we have time to go over a Medicare	
11	overview. We are pretty close, neck and neck,	
12	depending on if you are looking at high-volume	
13	versus low-volume, and we have conducted analysis	
14	to compare and contrast the two.	
15	LCDR WERBEL: So it is about the same?	
16	MS. COVIE: Pretty close, depending on	
17	which geographic region you look at. Is your	
18	question referencing to the inpatient rates or to	
19	the PHP rates?	
20	LCDR WERBEL: We are just talking about	
21	inpatient so far.	
22	MS. COVIE: I apologize. Let me jump	
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1	ahead to my notes. When we conducted our	
2	analysis, the average cost of a TRICARE stay was	
3	\$615 per diem. On the Medicare scale it was \$639.	
4	So we are within \$25, if you will, of an average	
5	per diem.	
6	MR. REGENSBURG: One thing that I did	

Page 102

reimbursement system has a cap at that seventieth

not mention, the high-volume per diems, even

cap amount that is figured at the seventieth

per diem may be greater than that, the

percentile of the high-volume rates.

though they are hospital-specific, we do have a

percentile. So even though a hospital-specific

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8 9

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11 12

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt Leave days are not paid for. If a
15	patient would leave the facility, the system does
16	not pay for leave days because their thinking is
17	that this is an acute situation and if they are
18	able to leave then they are probably not needing
19	the acute care anymore so that becomes a discharge
20	and the patient would be readmitted or put into a
21	partial hospitalization program. I understand
22	that that cap amount that I was just talking

118

1 about, currently it is \$832 a day. 2 Let me mention that a part of this 3 reimbursement system as we laid it out and as I 4 indicated received coordination and approval from the American Psychiatric Association, we wanted to 5 6 make sure that our rates remained current, and so 7 it was linked on an annual basis updating those rates based on Medicare's final rule of updating 8 providers that were exempt from their DRG 9 reimbursement system which as I mentioned are 10 11 these psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric units, 12 and acute care hospitals. So we have maintained 13 increases ever since implementation in 1989 and 14 rates have gone up across the board based on these rates of cost increases. 15 16 I wanted to mention that the per diem 17 rates were established based on charges.

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt Historically, charges are higher than a provider's
19	cost. So we put this cushion in there to base our
20	charges for our per diems based on charges and not
21	cost. This was one of the issues that the
22	American Psychiatric Association definitely

wanted, was to base our per diems on charges and
not cost. So those costs for those charged per
diems as I had indicated have been increased on an
annual basis since 1989.
If we have a new facility that comes
onboard as an authorized provider, we bring them
into the reimbursement system. Once they attain
25 or more discharges in a federal fiscal year,
they can attain that high-volume status. I wanted
to mention that in this reimbursement system that
we have a deflator factor that when the new
facility rate is established, the mechanism that
we have in place deflates the current rate for
that facility back to the beginning, back to 1989,
and then we update that rate using update factors
that I have mentioned every year to the current
time so every facility is on the same plane or
benchmark, as you might say, back to 1989 and then
all rates have been adjusted upward since 1989,
including these new facilities.
I really do not have any further

120

1	we will try to answer you.
2	DR. MACDERMID: I do not see any at this
3	point. Should we move on them to partial
4	hospitalization? Is that the plan? Outpatient,
5	sorry.
6	MS. COVIE: This is Christine Covie, and
7	I would like to address our payment system under
8	our SUDRUF program. Our SUDRUF program is for
9	inpatient mental-health substance abuse stays and
10	that is paid on a DRG basis. Short and sweet. We
11	pay that under the DRGs, and all the information
12	that Stan mentioned applicable to our DRG system
13	is also applicable to how we pay SUDRUF. Dave, do
14	you want to go on to RTC?
15	MR. BENNETT: I will give you a brief
16	background about our residential treat center
17	reimbursement system. I am going to start back in
18	the 1960s. Before we established the criteria for
19	a medical model for our RTCs, we had some 2,200
20	facilities nationwide. These were mostly mom and
21	pop organizations. However, there were a lot of
22	instances during that time period of a lot of

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1	abuse. Congress stepped in with the Jackson
2	Reports and that is when the program initiated a
3	lot of safeguards, and one was to use the Joint
4	Commission Consolidated Standards and we moved
5	toward the medical model type of program.
6	It drastically reduced the number of
7	RTCs in our program, and it was hovering around
8	120 for a good part of the time. We did not have
9	any problems recruiting because we were paying
10	billed charges, and also Congress was looking at
11	the expenditures every year and it was noted that
12	they were skyrocketing. So in the 1970s we
13	decided to go with a proposed and final rule
14	making and the agency wanted the most favored
15	rate. This got caused a lot of concerns by the
16	RTCs because the RTCs had a lot of state contracts
17	so this was going to cause some hardships for
18	them. So they went to court and went through a
19	legal battle over about a 6-month period. We were
20	enjoined, and out of that settlement, our current
21	reimbursement methodology was ironed out and
22	actually it was placed into the regulation. It

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122

1 was very specific and it was out of that

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt settlement agreement. So we said we do not want
3	(interruption) but we will give you a rate at
4	33-1/3 percent or one-third of your patients at
5	that rate above which 33-1/3 percent of our
6	patients are currently being paid. So the
7	methodology was, during that period we simply
8	arrayed all the third-party payors with the number
9	of patient days for each one of those third-party
10	payors and went to $33-1/3$ percent up the line and
11	whatever they were paying at 33-1/3 off of that
12	array, that was what our rate was going to be. It
13	was an all-inclusive rate. It included both
14	professional charges and facility charges. The
15	things that could be paid outside the rate, and
16	these were only under special circumstances, were
17	educational rates and also geographically distant
18	family therapy, that if the family is over 200
19	miles we would pay for the family therapy.
20	After implementation of this and until
21	we went to the managed care, we were running
22	anywhere from 85 to 90 facilities nationwide.

123

With TNEX managed care support contracts, the
utilization dropped drastically because of the
utilization drop and I do not think it was because
of the rates. But because of utilization drop it
has been hovering around anywhere from 45 to 55

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt facilities nationwide. So currently have that	t
7	methodology in effect for all new facilities that	
8	come in for participation in our program. As it	
9	stands, it is 33-1/3 percent of accepted rates for	
10	third-party payors and it is subject to a cap	
11	amount that has also been maintained since that	
12	original base period. We use that as a cap amount	
13	for limiting their payments. Again, this is in	
14	the regulation. Any changes in this methodology	
15	would require a rewrite of the regulation. That	
16	is it for an historical background. If somebody	
17	has some questions, I would be happy to answer	
18	them.	
19	LCDR WERBEL: Just to make sure I heard	
20	you correctly, the procedure we are using now for	
21	determining rates was developed in the 1970s?	
22	MR. BENNETT: Yes. Our methodology, our	
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		124
1	initial base period, was July 1, 1987, through	
2	June 3, 1988. From the 1970s to the 1980s and	
3	into the 1980s we paid billed charges.	
4	LCDR WERBEL: Do you know why the	

into the 1980s we paid billed charges.

LCDR WERBEL: Do you know why the decision was 33-1/3?

MR. REGENSBURG: An analysis was done and we were just looking at the different rates. At that time we took an whole array. We had a study group or an outside contractor do an

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt evaluation during that time period and they were
11	looking at 15, 20, to 25, and they took a whole
12	array of the proportion of days and it was found
13	that if we set them at $33-1/3$ percent that most
14	all of the state contracted rates fell below that,
15	so we felt that if we could keep above the state
16	rates that the program would not be subsidizing
17	state programs, that we would be in the private or
18	other third-party sector at that level.
19	LCDR WERBEL: Just to be sure I
20	understand what the $33\text{-}1/3$ was, I think I do, it
21	was that you looked at all of the rates that were
22	being charged or all of the different

125

1 reimbursement rates you saw out there in the 2 country and lined them up and you set the 3 reimbursement rate at 33-1/3 percent of that range? 4 MR. REGENSBURG: Of those days, yes, but 5 they were specific for the facility. So if you 6 had a facility and 25 percent of the days were at 7 8 state contracted rates and then the next was Blue 9 Cross/Blue Shield and they had 15 percent of their 10 total yearly days were at Blue Cross/Blue Shield, and you would array them from lowest to highest as 11 far as dollar amounts or per diem amounts. 12 13 you would go up into the number of days, and the

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt number of days is 33-1/3 percent was the per diem
15	rate that we adopted.
16	DR. MACDERMID: I am still a little
17	fuzzy on this. You said it was the rate 33-1/3
18	percent were above that rate?
19	MR. REGENSBURG: I'll just give you an
20	example. Let's say we had five third-party payors
21	in Oklahoma and the State of Oklahoma was the
22	lowest rate and 25 percent of their total days in
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	126
1	a given calendar year were at that state rate.
2	Then we had Blue Cross/Blue Shield which is the
3	next payor at the next rate up, let's say one was
4	at 225, the next one was at 250, and those counted
5	for 15 percent of the total days. The cumulative
6	days would be 35 percent. So we would go in at
7	33-1/3 percent of the cumulative days and that
8	would be at the Blue Cross/Blue Shield rate which
9	would be the 250.
10	LCDR WERBEL: While she is thinking, let
11	me ask a question that is not as much about those
12	kinds of numbers. First of all, when you talk

Page 110

MS. MICHAK: This is Rita. RTC is

about residential treatment, is the bulk of that

for substance abuse care, or what percentage of

MR. REGENSBURG: Very little.

that is for substance abuse care?

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14

15

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18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt psychiatric care for children and adolescents, so
19	substance abuse treatment could be a component,
20	but not the reason they are in there.
21	MR. REGENSBURG: The most common
22	disorder back there, and this is the old judgment

1	(interruption)
2	LCDR WERBEL: You also said that the
3	number of facilities dropped from 85 to 90, to 45
4	to 55, and that your understanding of that drop
5	off was not that it was related to the
6	reimbursement rate. If it was not related to the
7	reimbursement rate, what did you hypothesize it
8	was related to?
9	MR. REGENSBURG: Since we have the
10	managed care contractors, they were not
11	authorizing care in RTCs, they were authorizing
12	care at partial hospitalization and outpatient
13	settings.
14	MS. COVIE: I think one thing to keep in
15	mind is during that time our contractors were at-
16	risk contractors, and certainly where they could
17	provide care at a lesser level of care and where
18	that is available with mental health, then people
19	just were not admitted for RTC care, they were
20	admitted and received care at a less-intensive
21	l evel .

128

1	people with more questions, but I want to check.
2	Do you have more material that you want to present
3	to us?
4	MS. COVIE: We do.
5	DR. MACDERMID: Why don't you go ahead
6	and do that then?
7	MS. COVIE: We need to quickly cover the
8	partial hospitalizations.
9	MR. REGENSBURG: This is Stan Regensburg
10	again. I will attempt to tell you about partial
11	hospitalization reimbursement and what was the
12	basis for that. The partial hospitalization rates
13	were derived from the per diem reimbursement
14	system. It was a kind of piggyback on the rates
15	that we had established for the per diem for the
16	psychiatric hospitals and the psychiatric units.
17	As to the percentages of how those rates were
18	established, I will just read a sentence for you.
19	First of all, I want to tell you that we have two
20	rates again for partial hospitalization. We have
21	a rate for a minimum of 6 hours which would mean 6
22	or more hours, and then we would have a rate for

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1	under 6 hours, a 3- to 5-hour per diem rate. We
2	call the minimum of 6 hours a full day partial
3	rate, and then the 3 to 5 hours would be I guess
4	less than the full-day rate, like a half day is
5	what we would consider that to be.
6	Let me tell you how that per diem rate
7	for the full day is determined. If the maximum
8	per diem payment amount is 40 percent of the
9	average inpatient per diem amount per case paid to
10	both high- and low-volume psychiatric hospitals
11	and units, would be the federal census region
12	during fiscal during 1990. Again, the federal
13	census regions is what I talked about earlier that
14	were used in the establishment of the low-volume
15	mental-health rates.
16	Then for the half-day rate, it was to be
17	based on 75 percent of the full-day rate. So we
18	established the full-day rate, and then we took 75
19	percent of that full-day partial hospitalization
20	rate and that became the half-day rate. Again I
21	want to stress that these rates for
22	hospitalization also linked to the update factors

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130

1 that we used for the psychiatric hospitals and

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt psychiatric units, so since 1990 we have been
3	updating the rates for partial hospitalization to
4	keep up with the cost of providing this care.
5	The partial hospitalization rates were
6	designed to be all-inclusive. When I say all-
7	inclusive, psychotherapy sessions will be included
8	in the treatment program. The only exception had
9	to do with the attending provider if the
10	attending provider linked up with the partial
11	hospitalization program, he was able to continue
12	to stay abreast of what was going on in the
13	program and provide care within that partial
14	program and he was able to bill for his services
15	outside of those rates that were established under
16	the partial program. Like I say, the intent was
17	that this was an all-inclusive rate and all
18	services that were provided to the patient in the
19	partial program and under these rates is all-
20	i ncl usi ve.
21	MR. BENNETT: Also I just wanted to
22	interject this. On June 1, 2007, we are going to

131

the outpatient prospective payment system. These are for hospital outpatient services. So for all hospital PHP programs, we will convert over to an ambulatory classification grouping under Medicare and so those partial programs will be paid under

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt those outpatient prospective amounts that Medicare	
7	has established. Medicare, however, only has a	
8	full-day program, so we have just simply developed	
9	our own APC rate for half-day. Again, we are just	
10	using 75 percent of the full partial	
11	hospitalization rate to cover that half-day	
12	program.	
13	DR. MACDERMID: In general, would those	
14	rates be lower than what they are now?	
15	MR. BENNETT: They are pretty	
16	comparable. Looking at them, they were within a	
17	couple dollars of each other. The rates that we	
18	are using under the per diem rate and the rates	
19	under the APC were very close.	
20	DR. MACDERMID: There are some folks in	
21	the group here who are really anxious to hear	
22	about reimbursement for outpatient care. Is that	
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1	something that you had planned to talk about	
2	today?	
3	MR. BENNETT: I think that was beyond	
4	the scope of this.	
5	MS. COVIE: I think we can cover	
6	basically what our rules are for all the charges.	
7	MR. REGENSBURG: First of all, the	
8	partial hospitalization program was designed to	

treat the patient on an outpatient basis. In

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt other words, if a patient is to be seen and
11	treated as an outpatient, the patient was to come
12	under the partial hospitalization program. If the
13	patient receives this type of care (interruption)
14	provider on an outpatient basis, that is all it
15	appears that they really need is their
16	psychotherapy from their attending provider, then
17	those services of the attending provider are paid
18	under our CHAMPUS maximum allowable charges for
19	the services that are rendered there.
20	Let me go a little further. The CHAMPUS
21	maximum allowable charges relate to professional
22	services of psychiatrists and psychologists,

1	social workers, mental-health counselors and so
2	on, and these rates again are updated annually and
3	are linked to the Medicare reimbursement system
4	for professional services. We group the
5	psychologists and psychiatrists in what we would
6	call the physician grouping, and then all other
7	providers come under a separate heading of the
8	nonphysician in that group and their rates are
9	established based on 75 percent of what the rate
10	would be for a psychiatrist/psychologist grouping.
11	COL PEREIRA: Are we still talking about
12	partial hospitalization?
13	MR. REGENSBURG: No. We are talking

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt about a patient who may have been discharged from
15	a hospital and has chosen not to be treated in a
16	partial hospitalization program and is being
17	treated by their attending provider, psychotherapy
18	or whatever group and other type of mental-health
19	services that that patient might receive on an
20	outpatient basis other than the partial
21	hospitalization program.
22	COL PEREIRA: But as part of the
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	134
1	discharge plan with continuing treatment after
2	hospitalization?
3	MR. REGENSBURG: I'm sorry, could I hear
4	that again, please?
5	COL PEREIRA: After discharge from
6	hospitalization, you are talking about continued
7	treatment, are those the same rates that apply on
8	a purely outpatient basis if you were to come in
9	for psychotherapy?
10	MR. REGENSBURG: Those would be the
11	professional services that the TRICARE program
12	would pay for an outpatient basis.
13	COL PEREIRA: So they are different.
14	Can you talk about those, just purely outpatient

 $understanding \ what \ you \ mean \ by \ strictly \ outpatient$

MR. REGENSBURG: I am not quite

15

16

17

rates?

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt rates.
19	SPEAKER: It is the outpatient rate.
20	COL PEREIRA: They are the same rate.
21	It is the outpatient rate. Say again, please,
22	what that is based on? Seventy-five percent of

1	what?
2	MR. REGENSBURG: Let me back up a little
3	bit. Professional services that are rendered on
4	an outpatient basis outside of the partial
5	hospitalization program for professional services,
6	we have two groupings of providers. One group is
7	a physician, in this case a psychiatrist and a
8	psychologist group, and then we have a second
9	group which is what we call nonphysicians, social
10	workers, nurses, counselors, that type of provider
11	would fall into that group.
12	For the psychotherapy or other mental-
13	health treatment that is being provided by these
14	providers, for the rate that we have for those
15	services, we adopt the Medicare rate for those
16	services, and for the second category, the
17	nonphysician category, the rate for those
18	nonphysicians are 75 percent of the physician
19	category. I will give you an example. Let's say
20	that the physician rate is \$100, the allowable
21	amount is \$100, the allowable amount for the

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136

1	COL PEREIRA: Do you have any
2	flexibility in adjusting those rates in areas
3	where it is hard to recruit providers?
4	MR. REGENSBURG: We do, but not for
5	recruitment. We do not recruit providers and
6	change rates to recruit providers. We have the
7	authority to change or raise rates if there is a
8	severe access to care problem.
9	COL PEREIRA: How and when does that
10	happen? We have heard in the field that many
11	times there are providers in a community, but they
12	will not take TRICARE patients because the
13	reimbursement rates are too low.
14	MR. REGENSBURG: In our office in
15	Aurora, Colorado, we have direct links with what I
16	am sure you understand is our TRICARE regional
17	offices. Those people are Johnny-on-the-spot as
18	you would say to identify issues where we are
19	having problems getting providers to treat our
20	beneficiaries. They would let us know that they
21	are having issues in getting providers in networks
22	or providers to treat our patients under standard

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1	TRICARE, and we would review those allegations or
2	comments based on supporting documentation, and
3	from that supporting documentation a decision will
4	be made as to whether we had a severe access
5	problem that existed and that that severe access
6	was directly related to the reimbursement rates.
7	If it is for other issues and not
8	reimbursement rates, then we need to look at those
9	other issues. If it is directly related to
10	reimbursement rates, then we need to make sure
11	that before we raise any rates that we will be
12	able to get the care that we need in order to
13	treat the beneficiaries in that specific locality.
14	COL PEREIRA: It sounds fairly
15	straightforward. It is surprising that it is not
16	done more frequently. Can you tell us why those
17	rates are tied to Medicare rates? Or in many
18	cases it sounds like only 75 percent of Medicare
19	rates which is for us, that is a system that was
20	designed to provide for an indigent population for
21	the most part. Right now what we are looking at
22	is paying for services that are for our armed

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138

1 forces members and their families that are at a

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt very low rate. Could you talk a little bit to
3	that?
4	MR. REGENSBURG: Let me say that the
5	reason we follow and adopt the Medicare payment
6	allowable rates that they have established is that
7	statutorily the Congress said that TRICARE was to
8	adopt rates and reimbursement that CMS has
9	established where practicable, and that is the
10	authority that we have and that we are under,
11	using those Medicare rates.
12	DR. MCCURDY: You may not have an answer
13	for this, but I am curious about what portion of
14	TRICARE out-pay is directed to outpatient care and
15	what percentage is directed to all the other
16	services which we have talked so much about this
17	afternoon?
18	MS. COVIE: We currently do not have the
19	statistics that you have asked for. If I am
20	understanding correctly, you want to know within
21	our bucket of mental health care expenses how much
22	we pay on the acute side, versus how much we pay
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139 for example the PHP side, versus how much we pay 1 for strictly outpatient counseling? 2 DR. MCCURDY: What we have heard in the 3 field, I have heard no complaints about the 4 reimbursement or lack of access to inpatient care. 5

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt There have been some problems associated with
7	partial hospitalization, but for the most part
8	here is that the outpatient treatment rates are
9	not competitive and that as a result of that,
10	clients, recipients, dependents, cannot gain
11	access to the treatment that they need, and more
12	and more and more often we hear it has to do with
13	the rates.
14	MS. COVIE: Are you defining outpatient
15	as PHP as well?
16	DR. MCCURDY: No, I am talking about
17	just outpatient care, plain old-fashioned
18	outpatient care.
19	MS. COVIE: I apologize, and I am hoping
20	that Stan addressed that with the fact that we
21	have some regulatory and statutory issues we deal
22	with relative to the outpatient reimbursement.
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	140
1	DR. MCCURDY: I understand that, but
2	those are rules I assume by Congress by statute,
3	and part of the responsibility of this task force
4	is to look for issues that Congress can

Sinai, they were made by people in Congress.

LCDR WERBEL: Related to that, a

follow-up question, is there a statutory or

regulatory limit to the amount which you can go

ameliorate. Those rules did not come from Mount

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt above the set rates when you are waiving those
11	fees for the inability to recruit providers in a
12	particular area?
13	MR. REGENSBURG: I want to tell you
14	again that the authority that we have to raise
15	rates, the purpose is not to raise rates to
16	recruit providers. The purpose of the rate
17	authority is to review and examine whether we have
18	a severe access problem, because we want to make
19	sure that our beneficiaries have access to mental
20	health outpatient services. So it is not the
21	purpose to raise rates to recruit providers.
22	LCDR WERBEL: I understand, and I will
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1	stand corrected on the wording of my question, but
2	is there a statutory or regulatory limit to how
3	much you could raise that rate to ensure access to
4	care?
5	MR. REGENSBURG: There is. We need to
6	be prudent with government dollars.
7	LCDR WERBEL: What is the statutory
8	limit?
9	MR. REGENSBURG: Are we talking about
10	network or nonnetwork providers?
11	LCDR WERBEL: Let's start with network
12	and go to nonnetwork.
13	MR. REGENSBURG: The authority tells us

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt that we can raise rates up to 15 percent higher
15	than what we currently have out there for network
16	providers. For nonnetwork, we would look at a
17	specific locality to determine whether mental-
18	health services are not meeting the needs of our
19	beneficiaries, and that falls under what we call
20	the TRICARE Standard portion of the program and we
21	could raise rates to another government program
22	based on a percentage increase. But we have to

142 1 have some kind of guarantee from these providers 2 that if we raised it 30 percent or whatever that these providers would be willing to treat our beneficiaries and not balance bill the beneficiary 4 al so. 5 6 To answer your question is there a 7 I think there would be a limit because of the amount of funding that we have within the 8 The regulatory authority does give us 9 program. more flexibility under the locality waiver 10 11 authority under the network waiver to increase 12 rates. So, yes, there is more. 13 DR. MACDERMID: I have a follow-up 14 question to this, but I would like to ask do you have some kind of regular procedure that you 15 16 implement to monitor any gaps between your 17 reimbursement rates and the industry standard or

	Which ington DC 20061210 TE mosting transcripts FINAL twi
18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.tx benchmark your reimbursement rates?
19	MR. REGENSBURG: I am not sure that we
20	do. We have done some analysis of how our rates
21	compare with other payors, specifically commercial
22	payors, and in recent analysis we have found that
	ANDERSON COURT REPORTING

143

our rates are competitive to what other commercial 1 2 payors have established out there. 3 DR. MACDERMID: We would like to see 4 those date. 5 LCDR WERBEL: How would you define competitive? 6 MR. REGENSBURG: I'm sorry? 8 LCDR WERBEL: How would you define the word competitive? 9 10 MR. REGENSBURG: In the last year we 11 have written a couple of reports to Congress on availability of care and I know that mental health 12 was one of the areas that was reviewed. I also 13 understand and believe that the GAO has reviewed 14 15 this area, this is an area that I believe that 16 they have looked at, and if they have not written updates to their reviews, they are in the process 17 18 of getting ready to release that information. COL PEREIRA: It is hard to understand 19 20 how the rates could be competitive when you are

using Medicare as baseline and not some of the

144

1	MR. REGENSBURG: I think you may be
2	concerned that Medicare rates are established on
3	Medicare data and, hence, what does Medicare
4	charge data have to do with TRICARE. I am
5	assuming that that is what you are referring to.
6	DR. MACDERMID: I think what we are
7	responding to is that we have been on 20 site
8	visits and on almost every one, providers tell us
9	that they cannot provide services because they
10	cannot afford to take the low reimbursement. So
11	we are trying to understand those anecdotal data
12	vis-à-vis the empirical data that you are talking
13	about now. We do not know how to make the picture
14	fit.
15	MR. REGENSBURG: I think it might be
16	helpful if we can find out for you if we can
17	release these reports that were prepared and give
18	you some documentation and information that way,
19	because the information and analysis that are in
20	those reports do not support that there are access
21	problems for mental-health services. We have not
22	had any dialogue or any information submitted to

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1	our office stating that there are areas of the
2	country or pockets of the country that have not
3	been able to get mental-health services. If that
4	is the case, we would encourage that kind of
5	information flow into us so that we can take a
6	look at. But it has to be documentation that we
7	can analyze and determine whether there is an
8	issue where we need to raise rates in order to
9	satisfy or resolve that issue or problem. We
10	cannot strictly raise rates based on anecdotal
11	comments or off-the-cuff comments saying that we
12	cannot get providers to treat our beneficiaries
13	because of low rates.
14	COL CAMPISE: What is your procedure for
15	determining what your access standards are?
16	MS. COVIE: This group cannot really
17	respond to access standards. Is Mike O'Bar still
18	there?
19	MR. O'BAR: Referring to the federal
20	regulation especially for employment, it is 28
21	days from referral time.
22	COL CAMPISE: What is your process for

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146

determining whether you are meeting those 30- day

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt requirements?	
3	MR. 0'BAR: There is a whole host of	
4	data reporting requirements that our managed care	
5	support contractors have to provide to the TRICARE	
6	regional offices that address whether or not they	
7	are meeting access standards.	
8	COL CAMPISE: One of your regions that	
9	we interviewed said that their process was to do a	
10	1 percent survey of all the providers, not even	
11	just mental-health providers, but all providers,	
12	and based on that 1 percent survey of every health	
13	care provider they felt that the access was fine.	
14	And that was the same region where we found that	
15	there were only child and adolescent psychiatrists	
16	available, and one of them had stopped seeing	
17	patients a year before and there was a 9-month	
18	wait for them to have their initial appointments.	
19	MR. O'BAR: I do not know how to respond	
20	to a one-time deal like report like that. All I	
21	can tell you is that the reports that the managed	
22	care support contractors are providing to the	
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		147

TRICARE regional offices show currently that they
are consistently meeting the access standards.

COL CAMPISE: Do you know what process
they are using to determine that?

MR. 0'BAR: Yes, they track the start

Page 128

6	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL txt time, from the time they first get the referral
7	request until it is fulfilled and report on that
8	whether or not they are within the standards. By
9	the way, they pay a monetary penalty if they do
10	not meet certain performance standard levels.
11	COL CAMPISE: Do they marry that up with
12	the consults where the people get frustrated from
13	not being able to get to the provider and just do
14	not follow-up with an initial appointment?
15	MR. O'BAR: I am not sure how they would
16	know that if they do not follow-up.
17	COL CAMPISE: It would seem like it
18	would be important to know.
19	MR. 0'BAR: But how would they know
20	that? If a patient gets a consult but then never
21	does anything with it, how would that contract
22	know?

148

1 DR. MCCORMI CK: May I ask a question 2 about the partial hospitalization? What percentage of those partial hospitalization 3 4 payments are for substance abuse treatment? 5 DR. MACDERMID: They do not know. They 6 are going to get us that. MS. COVIE: I think we need to clarify. 7 If we have some additional data requests, what do 9 we need to provide and how we get that to you?

10	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt DR. MCCORMICK: Let me clarify my	
11	question. Somebody did say earlier when I asked	
12	about residential care that none of that was	
13	substance abuse care. Is that correct?	
14	MS. COVIE: That is correct.	
15	DR. MCCORMICK: I am asking the same	
16	question about partial hospitalization. Do you	
17	know what percentage of that was for substance	
18	abuse care?	
19	MS. COVIE: It is not for substance	
20	abuse. Partial again is for psychiatric care.	
21	DR. MCCORMICK: I know there is no	
22	straight outpatient benefit for substance abuse.	
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1	Are you saying TRICARE provides no substance abuse	
2	care to the wives and children of the armed	
3	servi ces?	
4	MS. COVIE: No, that is not the case.	
5	We provide substance abuse care in hospital.	
6	Hospitals can provide inpatient partial and	
7	outpatient. Then we have the specific categories,	
8	the free-standing substance abuse disorder rehab	
9	facilities, and that provide inpatient partial and	
10	outpatient care.	
11	DR. MCCORMICK: So you have not	
12	providing us any data on that and this brief is	
13	only on psychiatric care then. I misunderstood	

14	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt You are not providing any data at all to us on
15	substance abuse care? I am just trying to
16	understand what I am hearing.
17	MS. COVIE: I guess I am not
18	understanding exactly what you are asking, sir.
19	I'm sorry.
20	DR. MCCORMICK: Let me be clear again.
21	For residential care, do you have any data on how
22	much and how many centers there are for substance

150 1 abuse residential care? And the same question for 2 substance abuse partial hospitalization care. MS. COVIE: I think I can further 4 address this. RTCs are strictly psychiatric residential treatment for children and 5 6 adolescents, and that is somebody under 21. 7 not collect data on what specialty care they provide, but substance abuse would be a component 8 You would have to have a primary 9 of that. psychiatric disorder to qualify and be admitted to 10 11 a psychiatric residential treatment center. 12 Psychiatric partial is again for primary 13 psychiatric disorders. Then we have substance 14 abuse which is a separate category. DR. MCCORMICK: How many centers for 15 16 substance abuse partial and residential do you 17 have throughout the nation?

18	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt MS. COVIE: Not very many. I would
19	guess maybe 30. But keep in mind these are just
20	the free-standing. You can also get substance
21	abuse care in any authorized hospital.
22	DR. MCCORMICK: But you do not pay for

1	outpatient abuse care. Are you talking inpatient
2	substance abuse care which hardly exists in
3	hospital? I know of no hospital that provides
4	that. I am confused. We already have established
5	in our own minds that you do not cover straight
6	outpatient substance abuse and you do not cover
7	intensive outpatient substance abuse. Let me be
8	very clear. You do not provide just straight
9	outpatient substance abuse care, you do not
10	provide by regulation intensive outpatient
11	substance abuse care, which means that if a family
12	member has a substance abuse problem, they have to
13	go to a partial hospitalization or residential
14	program. I am just trying to get an idea of at
15	least how far would they have to travel if they
16	wanted that care.
17	MS. COVIE: I think there are some
18	invalid assumptions there. We do cover outpatient
19	substance abuse care. However, by regulation it
20	is limited to 60 sessions and the reimbursement is
21	further limited to what we otherwise would pay for

152

1 substance abuse care. 2 DR. MCCORMICK: That is contrary to the 3 testimony we have had from the TRICARE providers. MS. COVIE: I do not know where that is 4 coming from or why that is out there, but by 5 regulation we cover outpatient substance abuse 6 care and it is limited to 60 sessions a year. 7 DR. MACDERMI D: 8 Does anyone have any 9 additional questions? We are close to the end of 10 our time. MS. FRYAR: Yes, I do. 11 Just a very 12 simplistic question. If a provider accepts Medicare, are they required to accept TRICARE? 13 14 MS. COVIE: The answer to that is no, 15 not for individual professional providers. 16 DR. MACDERMI D: Angela, last word. 17 COL PEREIRA: Just a point of clarification. As a licensed clinical social 18 19 worker providing treatment on an outpatient basis 20 I would get paid 75 percent of the Medicare 21 reimbursement rate? Is that correct? 22 DR. MACDERMI D: No, the physician rate.

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1	COL PEREIRA: No, 75 percent of the
2	Medicare physician rate. Is that correct?
3	MR. REGENSBURG: What type of provider
4	would you be?
5	COL PEREIRA: A licensed clinical social
6	worker providing care.
7	MR. REGENSBURG: For a social worker?
8	You would fall into the category of nonphysician,
9	and so the rate that Medicare has established is
10	75 percent of the rate that would be provided to a
11	physi ci an.
12	DR. MACDERMID: Thank you. I believe
13	then that would conclude this session, and that
14	concludes our open session for today. General
15	Kiley, do you have any closing comments to make?
16	
	LTG KILEY: I do not. Thank you.
17	LTG KILEY: I do not. Thank you. DR. MACDERMID: I want to thank the
17 18	v
	DR. MACDERMID: I want to thank the
18	DR. MACDERMID: I want to thank the speakers for their presentations, and thank
18 19	DR. MACDERMID: I want to thank the speakers for their presentations, and thank everyone who attended. The open afternoon session

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154

1 spoke. That must make it a very disjointed

2	Washington DC 20061219 TF meeting transcripts FINAL.txt experience, but we thank you nonetheless. And I
3	hope to see people in the audience again tomorrow
4	morning at 8:00 when we have another full day.
5	Thank you very much.
6	(Whereupon, at 2:00 p.m., the
7	PROCEEDINGS were adjourned.)
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